FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JANUARY 1986

PDRY Coup Attempt

Following a 13 January attempted coup QNA reported fighting in the port area and around embassies in Aden early 14 January. Diplomatic sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo also spoke of heavy fighting between rebel and loyalist forces in the city. Aden Airport was closed 14 January and communications with the PDRY were cut off, according to the radio. Amman radio reported that Supreme Council Presidium Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad was killed in the coup attempt.

Lebanon

The situation in the eastern area was completely calm 14 January after the Lebanese Army deployed in various localities to ensure security, an Army Command source announced in a statement reported by Beirut radio. The Lebanese Forces and their opponents have given the Army a free hand to take measures appropriate to control the situation in the Christian area, according to security sources cited by the radio. Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Elie Hubayqah expressed approval for the Army's new security role in a statement broadcast by Voice of Lebanon radio, stressing that the Lebanese Forces have achieved their objective of ensuring safe movement of citizens and Forces personnel in the northern Al-Matn area. The Voice of Lebanon earlier broadcast a statement by the Maronite Patriarchate appealing for an end to the factional fighting between Christians and stressing the need to resort to dialogue rather than violence.

On Al-Jumayyil's visit to the Syrian capital, Damascus radio said he held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad, noting that they discussed all aspects of the Lebanese situation.

Egypt-Israel

The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, flew to Cairo to brief Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid on the Israeli Inner Cabinet decision on arbitration of the Taba issue, MENA reported. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres had earlier informed Basyuni of the Cabinet decision, MENA added. Basyuni termed the decision a "positive move" toward improving Egyptian-Israeli relations, according to Jerusalem radio.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian naval forces released seven cargo ships following an inspection of their cargo, according to a military communique cited by IRNA. The seven ships comprised one Sri Lankan, two British, two Greek, and two Panamanian vessels, IRNA later reported. Meanwhile, Iraqi planes attacked Khark Island, INA reported, citing an Iraqi military spokesman.

Iran-Pakistan

President 'Ali Khamene'i met with Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo in Islamabad, Tehran radio reported. Zia and Khamene'i discussed Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war in their speeches at a dinner held for Khamene'i, Karachi radio reported.

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Politburo's Keshtmand Receives Cuban Envoy to DRA

GF101105 Kabul in English to South Asia 0900 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, received in his office (Brigina Prinas Contoro), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cuba in Kabul.

State Information Service Upgraded to Ministry

LD111928 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting was held today to mark the sixth founding anniversary of the State Information Service. The meeting was attended by Najibullah, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Major General Nazar Muhammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA Minister of Defense; Major General Muhammad Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and general head of the army's political affairs; Major General Sayyed Muhammad Gulabzoy, DRA minister of internal affairs; Major General Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi, head of the State Information Service; Brigadier General Muhammad Faruq, head of the political affairs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; Brigadier General 'Abdol Haq Ulomi, in charge of the PDPA Central Committee's justice and defense department; the deputy head of the State Information Service; and employees and personnel of the State Information Service.

The meeting formally opened after the reading of the opening speech of the session by Brigadier General Muhammad Nabi Shorida, head of political affairs of the State Information Service, and after the DRA national anthem was played.

At the beginning of the session the decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium on the amendment and upgrading of the DRA State Information Service to the DRA Ministry of State Security, was read by Maj Gen Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi.

Text of decree dated 19 Jadi [9 January] regarding the amendment and upgrading of the General Department of the DRA State Information Service to the DRA Ministry of State Security:

The DRA revolutionary Council Presidium, in accordance with the provisions of Article 44 of the DRA Basic Principles, endorses the amendment and upgrading of the DRA General Department of the State Information Service to the DRA Ministry of State Security.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

The basic report on the accomplished work and activities of the DRA Ministry of State Security, was then read by Maj Gen Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi, which says in part:

This newly founded organ faces formidable and revolutionary duties. The PDPA Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and Supreme Commander of the DRA Armed Forces, have paid [word indistinct] attention to and constant supervision of the DRA Ministry of State Security, which forms the only cause for our victory in the struggle against the enemies of the revolution.

Another part of this message [as heard] says:

Under the leadership of the party and government led by Babrak Karmal, we assure that the employees and personnel of the DRA Ministry of State Security will use all their ability, energy, logic, and reason in order to implement the demands and requirements of the party and the government. We express our confidence and our firm determination to achieve future victories.

Babrak Karmal's congratulatory message on the occasion of the sixth founding anniversary of the DRA Ministry of State Security [as heard] was read at this session by Najibullah. This message says in part:

On behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, and the DRA Council of Ministers, as well as on my own behalf, I congratulate the leadership and all personnel of this organ on the occasion of the sixth founding anniversary of the State Information Service [as heard].

The other part of this message says:

While we mark the sixth founding anniversary of the State Information Service, the PDPA Central Committee has decided to name this organ as the DRA Ministry of State Security in order to appreciate the work and activities of the personnel of the State Information Service.

The last part of the message says:
Dear comrades, I wish you all success and further pride in the successful discharge of operational, combat, and political duties allotted to you by the party and government.

At the end of this glorious meeting, Maj Gen Ghulam Faruq Yaqubi expressed the profound gratitude of the personnel of the DRA Ministry of State Security for the decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium on the amendment and upgrading of the General Department of the State Information Service to the rank of DRA Ministry of State Security, for the congratulatory message of Babrak Karmal, and for the congratulatory messages of the Ministry of Defense and the DRA Ministry of Internal Affairs on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of this organ.

The meeting ended after the playing of the DRA national anthem.

DRA Council of Ministers Discuss Development Plan

LD112051 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Jan 86

[Text] Yesterday, at an extraordinary plenary session of the DRA Council of Ministers, a draft of fundamental directions of the

DRA's socioeconomic development for 1365-1369 [March 1986-91] was comprehensively examined. A general report concerning this draft was presented to the session by Sarwar Mangal, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee. Minister of Finance Muhammad Kabir spoke about anticipated expenditures in the fundamental directions. (?Basir) Rah[bar, chairman of the Afghanistan Bank, spoke about the activities coordination of the DRA banks in relation to the aforementioned draft. A number of ministers and heads of state committees spoke in turn about the work of the ministries and their relevant departments.

After discussion and debate on these topics, Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, made a comprehensive statement concerning the fundamental tasks of the ministries, state committees, and establishments of the DRA regarding the socioeconomic growth of the DRA during 1365-1369. Soltan Ali Keshtmand said: In drafting the fundamental directions of the socioeconomic growth of the DRA for 1365-1369, the socioeconomic situation of the country during 1360-1364 [1981-85] has been considered fundamental. The socioeconomic scenario of the country during these years is indicative of the fact that despite the hard conditions stemming from the undeclared imperialist and reactionary war against the DRA and the economic sabotage perpetrated by the counterrevolution, specific achievements have been attained in various spheres of the national economy.

Specific economic growth indices are seen in the country's economic life, resulting from the indefatigable work and struggle of workers, peasants, and other toilers, and work and production collectives due to the better organization of affairs and an increase in the proportional share of national capitalists, entrepreneurs, industrialists, and traders. [Words indistinct] annual plans for the country's socioeconomic growth have been drafted and implemented. There has been a considerable increase in material production in various spheres compared to the years before the revolution. This is due to measures taken by the party and government.

To cite examples, during the past 5 years the volume of the [word indistinct] of the national economy has been increased by 11 percent; gross national product [GNP], 14 percent; the proportional share of the state and mixed sector in general volume of the GNP, 11.1 percent; gross products of the agricultural, livestock, and forestry sector, 5 percent; and industrial products, 27 percent.

The level of electrical energy production during 1364 [1985-86] was increased by 47 percent in comparison with 1357 [1978-79]. [Words indistinct] products have been increased 2.5 times; natural gas, 11 percent; cement, 10 percent; flour, 60 percent; meat, 17 percent; and bakery products, 57 percent.

During this period, the transport of goods by road was increased 60 percent, of which the state road transport sector increased twofold. The volume of transportable goods was increased 3.5 times. The planned agricultural development indices and the purchase of agricultural products have been realized. In this regard, the production of all agricultural products, except raw cotton and sugar beets, were increased in comparison with the years before the revolution.

In retail trade, the state, mixed, and cooperative sectors have been considerably developed; their share in the country's total retail trade was 22 percent.

Soltan Ali Keshtmand added: During the past 5 years a number of important industrial, transport, communication, health, and cultural services projects have been built and exploited. The total volume of state investment in the construction of developing projects during the years 1360-1364 [1981-85], has increased to 67 billion afghanis. During these years, important steps have been taken toward the implementation of socioeconomic changes. They are: continuation of the implementation of democratic land reform; democratization of the state administration system; elimination of [word indistinct] inequality; maintenance of the true equality of rights for women; struggle against illiteracy; raising of the people's living standard; construction of residential dwellings; creation of schools and nurseries; construction of schools and hospitals; development of high and medium vocational education; and considerable increase in radio and television programs.

During 1364 alone, the state spent 2.7 billion afghanis of additional funds toward maintaining social (?welfare) and another 3 billion afghanis toward increasing the wages and payments of state workers and staff.

On the basis of achievements attained, objective conditions and the country's financial and material capabilities, the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers entrusted the draft of the fundamental directions of the country's socioeconomic development for 1365-1369 [March 1986-91] to the State Planning Committee, ministries, state committees, and the DRA departments as a most important task.

Topics concerning the draft of fundamental directions of the DRA's socioeconomic development for 1356-1369 were assessed comprehensively by the State Planning Committee and the DRA Council of Ministers. As a result of efforts by the State Planning Committee, ministries, the state committees and departments, under the leadership of the DRA Council of Ministers, the fundamental directions of the country's socioeconomic development plan for 1365-69 has been prepared.

The draft of fundamental directions of the DRA's socioeconomic development plan has been prepared under conditions when Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, has put forward ten theses in connection with the policy of the party and revolutionary state under the new conditions in consideration of the national democratic character of the April Revolution for attracting all national and patriotic forces, classes, and strata of the people toward the expansion of the social basis of revolution and the normalization of the situation in the country.

The DRA Revolutionary Council statement, dated 22 Saratan, 1364 [13 July 1985] in relation to the national democratic character of the April Revolution and its urgent tasks under the

present conditions and the documents of the 16th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee about the broadening of the social basis of the revolutionary [words indistinct] of the people and practical measures toward the normalization of the situation in the country, have been considered major steps in drafting the fundamental directions of the DRA's socioeconomic development for 1365-1369. The economic policy of the party and government has been reflected in the fundamental directions of socioeconomic development on the basis of planned growth and the speeding up of the tempo of national economic growth; the elimination of the socioeconomic backwardness of the past; the broadening of the social pillars of the April Revolution; and the solution of the major and vital tasks of the revolution's present phase. Moreover, maintaining balanced and planned national economic growth, the strengthening of defense capability, and the consolidation of social order in the country are the aims which have been emphasized in the draft of the fundamental directions of the DRA's socioeconomic development plan. In the draft of the fundamental directions for the DRA's socioeconomic growth for 1365-1369, the speedy growth of all national economic sectors and spheres have been anticipated.

GNP growth during the 5-year plan period will be 25 percent which, in comparison with the assessed growth in the previous 5 years, shows an 11 percent increase. The growth of industrial production is 37 percent, and agricultural production, 14 percent, which shows an increase of 11 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively, in comparison with the realized growth of the period of 5 years ago. National income will double in comparison with the past 5 years; that is it will increase to 26 percent from 11 percent 5 years ago. The increase in the volume of industrial production during the coming 5 years has been anticipated at 1.4-fold in accordance with the fundamental directions.

The extraction of natural gas is one of the most important tasks which has been put before the Ministry of Mines and Industries. The accomplishment of this task seriously influences the realizaztion of the general anticipated tasks in the fundamental directions. The Ministry of Mines and Industries, effectively utilizing the anticipated development directions in the area of (?increasing) the level of gas extraction, should maintain the unconditional realization of the anticipated tasks in the fundamental directions.

Coal extraction will increase 2.6 times; cement production, 2.1 times; electrical energy production, 1.4 times. These have been anticipated in the fundamental directions for the coming 5 years.

The volume of production of light industries and foodstuffs in the state and mixed sectors will increase 2.2 times. The Ministry of Electrical Energy should take timely and practical measures toward the electrification of various parts of the country, which has been envisaged in the fundamental directions, by effectively utilizing resources and strengthening the material basis of the project for constructing and installating power-producing establishments for maintaining the national economy from the electrical energy viewpoint during 1365-69.

The ministry of Light Industries and Foodstuffs, for industrial production and the maintenance of the population from the industrial and foodstuffs aspects, should organize effective measures and initiatives in accordance with the anticipated planned indices in the fundamental directions and the further broader attraction of private investment in various spheres of foodstuff and light industry production.

The implementation of socioeconomic changes in the villages, the speeding up and completion of the process of democratic land and water reform; the maintenance of agricultural production growth for eliminating the needs of the people from the aspect of foodstuffs have been envisaged in the fundamental directions. The sum of 4.7 billion afghanis for agricultural production development and 5.2 billion afghanis for the reconstruction, repair, and building of irrigation systems, have been allocated solely from domestic resources for the period. With the realization of this matter, the growth of agricultural production will reach 14 to 16 percent.

The implementation of the process of democratic land and water reform has been considered an important factor toward increasing agricultural production, assisting the toiling peasants, maintaining social justice, broadening the social basis of revolution, and consolidating state power in localities. Work in this area, which bears socioeconomic and political importance, should be coordinated with organizational work for the broad attraction of peasants in this process, the water supply for peasants, and the peasants' maintenance from the point of view of agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizer, improved seeds, loans, and other aid.

It is also necessary that the activity of the DRA Peasants Cooperative Union be improved and broadened in this regard. Additional necessary measures should be taken toward organizing the purchase of surplus products from of peasants and cooperatives and the sale of consumer goods to them.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform should solve the question of transferring the state farms to agricultural units with a high economic yield and enhancing the activity of mechanized agricultural stations during 1365-69. This is a matter of great social, economic, and political importance which has brought about grounds for the growth of productive forces through the mechanization of agricultural areas; the broadening of the cooperative movement; and the establishment of new production relations in the villages. Improvement in the use of existing technical agricultural tools; the strengthening and broadening of the mechanized agricultural stations, and the organization of their improved activity; and the enhancement of the level of mechanized agriculture have been reflected in the fundamental directions of the 5-year plan.

Special attention was paid to drafting the fundamental directions in the effective utilization of irrigated lands and the maintenance of water for virgin lands. It is necessary to make effective use of existing and new techniques and equipment.

Based on the existing technical and material (?foundation) of road transport, an increase of 50 percent; and an increase of 30 percent in the volume of goods transport have been anticipated in the fundamental directions of socioeconomic development for 1365-69. An increase of 10 to 15 percent in the average return from road transport, a decrease of 12 to 15 percent in its fuel

consumption; and a decrease of 25 to 30 percent in the cost of transport during the aforementioned years will be maintained. The attainment of the anticipated aims in regard to the growth of transport depends on the organizational work of the country's road transport collectives.

The volume of investment in fundamental construction during 1365-1369, in consideration of internal financial resources and the attraction of economic assistance from friendly countries and international organizations, as well as the mobilization of the private sector's material resources, has been envisaged at 114-115 billion afghanis, which will be five times more as compared to the past 5 years.

In drafting the basic lines, the rational utilization methods for financial sources and investments have been specified. First of all, certain matters must be properly solved by the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Construction Affairs, and ministries and relevant departments owning the projects:

Effective utilization of investments and timely commencement of the projects' productivity; maximum utilization of production capacity and reduction in project costs; matters relevant to quantity estimates of construction and project work; and selection of suitable locations for new construction, taking into consideration the expansion of their future activities and the possibilities under local conditions.

The effectiveness and transfer of investments must be carefully worked out and calculated in advance. It is necessarythat the level of investment effectiveness be raised. Unproductive costs must be reduced. The construction of administrative and nonproductive projects must be limited, and serious control to save the government money must be secured.

Investments during 1365-1369, despite the limitation of financial resources and diversion of these resources to defending the gains of the revolution and restoring nationwide peace, have been allocated to improve commodity-producing sectors, restore a number of enterprises, and complete the construction of a number of transferrable projects.

In drafting the basic directions of the socioeconomic development of the DRA in relation to the improvement of material production areas, in coefficient of utilizing the work force and the effectiveness of social production, have been envisaged. [as heard]

The circulation of material and monetary means, especially important in the solution of major and immediate socioeconomic development issues, and commerce, from the viewpoint of goods exchange and meeting the needs of the people, is very important.

During the period envisaged in the draft of the basic directions, trade activity — government, mixed, and cooperative retail shops — will be increased by 47 percent. The networks of shops and stores for commercial centers will be expanded.

In overall trade activities, the share of private trade sector has been calculated at approximately 80 percent.

Steps will be taken toward achieving reasonable proportion between government and private wholesale and retail trade in consideration of the interests of the national traders. Effective measures will be taken to create opportunities for useful relations with the national commerce entrepreneur; expand mixed sectors; and enhance the role of the Chamber of Commerce and Industries and Economic Consultative Council.

As before, the issues relevant to the cooperative trade and government wholesale and retail trade will be at the center of the government's attention.

The PDPA and the DRA Government will pay constant attention to the issue of raising the level of material and spiritual prosperity of the people.

This issue has been clearly reflected in the draft of the basic directions of the DRA's socioeconomic development.

Considering the enormous importance of the social fields, in the coming 5 years a 14 to 15 percent increase in expenditure has been envisaged, as compared to the past 5 years, which forms more than 25 percent of the government expenditure for public health, education, and training; science and culture; and other needs of the country's inhabitants. As a whole, 31 percent of the total investment will take place in the social services in the coming 5 years.

In accordance with predictions, the consideration of residential apartments will be increased 1.8 times and the construction of (?dormitories) for workers and employees of the government enterprises will increase by 10 to 11 times during 1365-1369.

The wages of the workers and employees of the departments, institutions, and government enterprises will also be increased and the supply of basic materials, through the coupon outlets, will be expanded.

An increase in the amount of lunch subsidies, and, an expansion of pension rights and social security have also been envisaged in the draft of the basic directions.

In order to strengthen the material foundations of education and training in the country, 2.7 billion afghanis will be invested. The entry of children in the first class of schools will be increased 2.4 times and the number of general education schools, technical schools, and professional and technical institutions will be increased. The process of education generalization on the basis of the new educational system will be completed; and the literacy program and networks of nurseries and preschool institutions will be broadly expanded.

The volume of investment for the broadening of the material and technical foundations of public health will be increased 2.6 times and the medical and [word indistinct] services will be improved.

Hospital beds will be increased by 35 percent. The number of newcomers to the country's technical vocational institutions will be increased 3.2 times; to higher education institutions, 1.4 times; and to intermediate vocational schools,1.7 times.

Under the present stage of the development and evolution of the revolution, the role of the factor [as heard] and the human factor in the field of administration for the mobilization of all forces and country's resources, are particlulaly regarded as an important factor for carrying out socioeconomic transformations.

Therefore, the evolutionary development of administration, a responsible attitude via-a-vis envisaged duties, full observance of government and planning discipline, enhancement of the level of production effectiveness and prevention of waste, in the coming 5 years, are before us as important government duties.

The improvement and perfection of work and production organization, better regulation of the wage syste.n, and innovative practice in production work, will provide the possibilities for raising the level of benefitting from work and reducing production costs.

The draft of the work unit law, compiled on the basis of such a view, will be completed in the near future as an official government document. It will regulate the work system of all catagories of workers and employees.

The draft objectives in the basic directions for the country's socioeconomic development are being envisaged as a directive program for the coming 5 years. Not only must the indices envisaged in the basic directions be realized by mobilizing all forces and available possibilities; enhancing the level of effectiveness of production; increasing goods for export; and reducing import and utilization of new resources; but the development task should be accelerated by designing and implementing yearly plans.

In the DRA, prospects for suitable conditions existed for the completion of duties. Effective utilization of the rich natural resources and manpower will provide grounds for the speedy development of the country.

The realization of the above objectives in the basic directions will provide new possibilities for subsequent growth. The realization of the envisaged socioeconomic development tasks in the draft of the basic directions, and the achievement of gains beyond these, require the working out and use of new work methods and practical initiatives by the responsible personnel of the ministries, state committees, and departments.

Above all, it is required that the activities of the ministries, state committees, and departments (?be improved) and thatthe level of perceiving responsibility for the execution of envisaged duties in the draft of the basic directions by leadership cadres be raised, and that government and planning discipline be consolidated. The timely system of reporting and effective control of work must be secured.

The toilers collectives, departments, and enterprises must broadly take part in the solution of the relevant issues regarding production growth. Waste must be prevented and maximum use should be made of technical capabilities and available reserves in operational enterprises.

Productive enterprises are to be completed from the viewpoint of raw materials, workers, and engineer cadres.

In order to reconstruct and technically equip those establishments whose machines and equipment have been worn out, balanced, effective measures should be taken and anticipated indices should be put into practice toward the effective utilization of material funds. Special attention should be paid to the growth and development of the border provinces and other provinces that are economically more backward.

In realizing the fundamental directions of the DRA's socioeconomic development, the great assistance of the Soviet Union, the ancient friend of the Afghan people, bears great importance. The fruitful aid of the Soviet Union in the economic sphere in our major and fundamental projects during the coming 5 years will be considerably increased. This great all-around assistance from the Soviet Union brings about the (?possibility) of developing further objective opportunities for the national economy and an improvement of the standard of living of our country's toilers.

After assessment and approval by the PDPA Central Committee, the draft of fundamental directions of the DRA's socioeconomic development for 1365-69, an important state document defining the program of the country's development during the coming 5 years, will be published in the mass media and will be put forward for general public opinion.

The State Planning Committee and other DRA ministries and departments, and in particular the mass media, are dutybound to explain the fundamental indices enshrined in the fundamental directions to the collectives of workers and toilers. This question is of great importance. The toilers and all the Afghan people should know the tasks the government has envisaged for the country's development during the coming 5 years. The constructive program of the party and state in regard to the elimination of backwardness, the implementation of socioeconomic changes, and the maintenance of the well-being of the people,should be understood by all the country's citizens. The toiling masses should, more than ever before, realize the truth of the path the April Revolution has chosen for the future growth and development of the country, and should believe more than ever before that the aims and aspirations of the national democratic April Revolution and the practical measures taken by the PDPA and the DRA, are in complete accord with their demands and aspirations.

At the conclusion, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said: It could be stated with confidence that, with the complete implementation of the fundamental directions of the DRA's socioeconomic development for 1365-69, great and firm strides would be taken toward the further consolidation of the revolutionary role of the people and the broader attraction and mobilization of the masses to the direction of the progressive and popular policy of the PDPA and the DRA.

PDPA Expands Social Bases of April Revolution

LD141003 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0535 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Kabul, January 13, OANA-BAKHTAR — The steps taken by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, PDPA, and the state of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, DRA, for the expansion of the social bases of revolution have been warmly welcomed by the Afghan people.

In the wake of the decisions taken by the Grand National Assembly, the High Jirga of frontier tribes, Babrak Karmal's ten-point thesis, the declaration of the Revolutionary Council and those of the 16th plenum of the PDPA CC, the Politburo of the PDPA CC and Presidium of the Revolutionary Council in a joint session decided to extend the composition of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA in which the reliable and distinguished figures of the different strata of the society will be included.

The expansion of the Revolutionary Council by two times as was reported in the joint session is indicative of the fact that the party and state take comprehensive measures for the ever-greater participation in the different social and national strata of the people to the socio-economic and political life of the country.

The first steps for the people's participation were taken in the framework of the Government of the DRA and a number of nonparty people representing various tribes and nationalities were (?appointed) [words indistinct] the Council of Ministers.

Another achievement of the national and democratic April Revolution and a model of the party's close link with the masses of the people were elections of the people's representatives to the local organs of the state power and administration. The elections have already been carried out in six provinces of the country with the active and broad participation of their inhabitants and it is scheduled to be completed throughout the country during the first half of the next Afghan year which begins on March 21, 1985.

The proceeding of the elections to the local organs of the state power and administration and the active participation of the people in them proved that the people themselves are vigorously interested in the democratisation of the society which is the major objective of the revolution and the party.

The people's deputies were elected in a democratic atmosphere at various levels such as jirgas, districts, sub-districts, villages, precincts, cities and provinces. The deputies have been elected from among the reputed and reliable people from the broad sectors of the society such as workers, peasants, clergymen, craftsmen, teachers and so on. Sixty percent of the elected deputies were patriotic non-party people who have undertaken the affairs of the local organs and are being engaged in performing their revolutionary tasks.

These developments show that all the working people are greatly interested in joining their party and state for making a new prosperous society in which all of them would live in peace and tranquility.

'Strong' Earthquake Shakes Kabul City 13 Jan

LD151729 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Institute of Seismology of the DRA Academy of Sciences reported that a strong earthquake shook Kabul City last night at 0055, which corresponds to 2014 GMT. The center of the quake has been fixed at a distance of 160 km to the southeast of Kabul at 33 degrees, 5 minutes north and 70 degrees, 5 minutes east. The severity of the earthquake at its epicenter was force 6 and its strength at Kabul City has been fixed at force 5.5. [scale not specified] According to a BIA report, property damage and casualties have not been reported.

Security Forces Conduct Successful Operations

LD102216 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1605 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] As a result of the heroic operations by the country's security forces carried out in (?Darkeshmani), 53 counterrevolutionaries were crushed. One rocket launcher, 17 light weapons, (?2,000) rounds of ammunition, 17 rockets, 9 recoilless rifle shells, 9 antitank mines, and 19 mortar shells were seized during these operations.

In addition, 72 antitank mines, 19 antipersonnel mines, 18,000 rounds of ammunition, 24 recoilless rifle shells, 55 kg of medicine, 800 kg of foodstuffs, 36 rockets, 12 mortar shells, and 1 DShK were destroyed. A quantity of the enemy's propaganda leaflets were set on fire and 5 mules, along with the supplies they were carrying, were also destroyed.

According to another report, as a result of the security forces' operations carried out in Sorkh-Rod District, [Nangarhar Province], 1 82 mm guns, 19 rockets, 23 mortar shells, 28 antitank mines, 12 antipersonnel mines, 8,000 rounds of ammunition, and 6 supply mules were destroyed.

As a result of the operations by the security forces recently carried out in (?Kode) village, Rodat District, (?Nangarhar) Province, 78 of the rebels, including their ringleader, Zamir, who belonged to the Etehad-e band, were eliminated and 58 persons were arrested. During this operation, 2 heavy machine guns, 2 rockets, 20 various light weapons, 41 antitank mines, 50 hand grenades, ?,200 rounds of ammunition for light weapons, 8 mortar shells, and a quantity of the enemy's medicine were seized. Moreover, 32 antitank mines, 12 mortar shells, 42 recoilless rifle shells, 5,500 rounds of weapons' ammunition, 800 kg of explosives, 1 hospital unit, 21 supply mules, 2 motor vehicles, and 1 tractor were destroyed.

During the operations carried out in the Qargha'i region of Laghman Province by our country's security forces, 46 rebels were eliminated and 23 were arrested. One rocket, 16 light weapons, 5 recoilless rifle shells, 17 mortar shells, and some antigovernment leaflets were seized. Furthermore, 41 antitank mines, 47 antipersonnel mines, 24 recoilless rifle shells, 18 mortar shells, 24 kg of medicine, 6,700 rounds of ammunition, 1 DShK, 1 mortar, and 1 82 mm gun of the enemy were destroyed.

U.S. Said To Take Part in Khyber Region Invasion

LD102243 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0509 GMT 9 JAN 86

[Text] Kabul, January 8, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

The western mass media have admitted on several occasions that the U.S. citizens, as mercenaries of the CIA, take part in the murderous invasion of Islamabad on the Khyber region.

Asadullah Ahmadzay Waziri said to a BAKHTAR correspondent that U.S. spies are directly involved in the Khyber incidents.

Asadullah Ahmadzay Waziri, a valiant youth and a member of tribal militia of Saifurrahman Ahmadzay Waziri, added that the Ahmadzay Waziri tribe killed one of the U.S. mentors and advisors who was engaged in espionage and subversive activities in the regions of Waziristan. The Islamabad regime arrested over 150 people as a vengeance for the killing of the U.S. spy. (?If the events of Khyber region are brought into perspective), it will be clearly noticed that the sanguinary invasion of the regime on the Afridi and Shinwar tribes is not a fortuitous incident. On the contrary, the hand of the CIA is vastly involved in the activities behind the scene.

The high ranking representatives of the Washington Administration such as Nixon, former U.S. President; Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state; and Donald Fortier, special assistant of the U.S. President who paid visits to Islamabad right after the convocation of the Loya Jirga (Grand National Assembly), discussed the design of the treacherous invasion with General Ziaul Haq.

The U.S. high ranking representatives followed one aim, that is the continuation and intensification of the imperialist undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

When the High Jirga of frontier tribes was held in Kabul and the creditable representatives of Pashtun tribes pledged that they would not allow the Afghan counter-revolutionaries to indulge in hostile activities against the DRA from their regions, the chief of staff of the U.S. Army paid a visit to Islamabad. [Words indistinct] had a direct connection with the sanguinary invasion of the armed forces of the regime.

[Words indistinct] testimonies to the fact that the trips of the U.S. high ranking representatives to Islamabad after the convocation of the historic Loya Jirga and the High Jirga of frontier tribes as well as the killing of the U.S. advisors in the free tribes regions are connected with each other.

Dhaka University Teachers Protest Campus Violence
HK131026 Hong Kong AFP in English 1008 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, Jan 13 (AFP) — Nearly six hundred teachers from Dhaka University stage a rally here today to protest increasing campus violence. The teachers' demonstration followed the resignation last week of Professor Mohammad Shamsul Huq, vice chancellor of the university, who also made his move to protest the repeated incidents of armed violence on the campus in recent weeks.

The Dhaka University Teachers Association (DUTA) today demanded that the university be made free of armed violence and vandalism to create a peaceful and congenial educational atmosphere.

Dhaka University, with nearly 15,000 students, is regarded as a hot-bed of student activism and sometimes alleged to be a sancturay for armed hooligans, including both students and non-students with strong political links.

Newspaper Report
BK131530 Dhaka THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 9 Jan p 1, 10

[Text] Professor M. Shamsul Haq, Vice Chancellor of Dhaka University, has tendered his resignation to the Chancellor on Wednesday [8 January] admitting his failure to "tackle the growing indiscipline and unrest on the campus." His resignation came one year ahead of the completion of his first three year term. It was not known whether his resignation has been accepted by the chancellor.

There was no word also from the vice-chancellor himself on his resignation.

There was a sudden burst of violence on the campus and it continued unchecked since Monday last. Lethal weapons of all descriptions are being used freely.

The root cause of the present spell of unrest on the campus is the tussle between two rival groups of students over the physical possession of the Mohsin Hall. Mohsin Hall is the strong fort of the Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal [Nationalist Students Party] which a rival group wants to demolish.

On Monday afternoon supporters rival group took their position at the Suria Sen Hall and forced out resident students.

Earlier on December 30 six resident students including Sanaul Huq Niro and Mahbubul Huq Bablu — leaders of Jatiyata, Bahi Chhatra Dal — were arrested by the police. The police raids and arrest reportedly did not have the approval of the vice-chancellor or of the provost of the Hall.

On Tuesday night, the Mohsin Hall witnessed severe gun attacks which lasted the whole night beginning from 11 at night. The attackers even threw indigenous grenades upon Mohsin Hall and two live grenades were found in front of the Hall gate till 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Hall gate remained closed the whole day of Wednesday apprehending any sudden blast and the students were in fact confined to their rooms.

The armed persons reportedly surrounded the Mohsin Hall from three sides in a bid to enter it with firearms and crackers. But their attempt was foiled due to strong united resistance from the students of the Hall.

The students had to remain satisfied with available store of food as the employees could not go for marketing on Wednesday.

Three platoons of police are however posted in front of Surja Sen Hall following the attack of Mohsin Hall on Monday. But they are silent spectators of the drama it is alleged.

When a leader of Jatiyatabadi Chhatra Dal was passing beside Surja Sen Hall on Wednesday morning he was chased by the armed students. He could manage to melt in the procession brought out by Chhatra League (Sirin-Mushtaque) near Madhu's Canteen. The processionists jointly with others chased away the attackers to the Surja Sen Hall. Later at about 12 noon the armed students attacked Madhu's Canteen equipped with fire arms.

A procession of Chatra Sangram Parishad was parading the campus came under attack of the armed students and was dispersed. Then the office of the vice-chancellor was attacked by the armed students who ransacked it. A meeting of the university authority was in progress at the administrative building adjacent to the office of the vice-chancellor.

The private secretary of the vice-chancellor was allegedly manhandled. After this the attackers went back to their safe shelter at the Surja Sen Hall. The series of fire upon Mohsin Hall continued from Surja Sen Hall from Wednesday afternoon till evening.

Pro-Vice Chancellor Prof A. Mannan giving his reaction to the recent happenings on the campus on Wednesday said, It is a mystery how there can be brandishing of arms including use of automatic weapons in the presence of police on the campus. He said that 50 percent of the armed boys were outsiders while the rest are students.

Mr M A Mannan, registrar of the university expressing utter surprise at the deteriorating situation on the campws said "We cannot comprehend how the miscreants can continue their attacks in presence of the members of syndicate professors and other officials". He categorically held the students of pro-government student organisation responsible for the attacks on the campus.

Leaders of different students organisations separately met the vice-chancellor on the day.

The vice-chancellor declined to give interview to this correspondent.

Government Denies Ordering Spying on Canadian Sikhs

HK141340 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 14 (AFP) — India today denied that it had ordered an Indian diplomat to spy on Sikhs in Canada.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the Indian Government had not asked Inderjit Singh Bindra, an employee of an Indian High Commission in Canada, to infiltrate a Sikh organization in Toronto.

(Official sources in Ottawa said that Mr Bindra, who was posted to Toronto in 1982, had left his job and asked Canada for refugee status for himself and his family after refusing to obey an order from New Delhi to infiltrate the Sikh organisation.)

The government spokesman here said India had taken up the matter with Canadian authorities and would await a response before taking further action.

The spokesman said Mr Bindra, a Sikh as indicated by the name Singh, was on three month's leave from September 1985 after completing his tenure of duty.

Mr Bindra would be the second Sikh to quit the foreign service since the June 1984 army assault on the Sikhs' Golden Temple in Amritsar to flush out militants fighting for independence for Punjab state.

Mr Harjit Singh, counsellor at the Indian embassy in Oslo, resigned in August 1984 protesting against the action, which left some 650 people dead.

'Official Sources' Comment

BK141613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Indian high commission in Ottawa has taken up with the Canadian Government the reported request of an employee of the Indian consulate in Toronto for asylum in that country.

Official sources in New Delhi say there are no valid ground for the employee to seek asylum or for the Canadian Government to consider his request.

Bhandari To Visit Pakistan for Talks 16 January

BK131631 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Foreign secretary-level talks between India and Pakistan are to be resumed on Thursday [16 January] when Mr Romesh Bhandari goes to Islamabad on a 6-day visit. This was officially announced in New Delhi today. Mr Bhandari is also likely to visit Karachi.

Pope To Begin 10-Day Visit Beginning 1 February

BK131635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Pope John Paul II will be on a state visit to India for 10 days from the 1st of next month at the invitation of the president, Giani Zail Singh. A detailed program of the Pope's visit was announced in Bombay today by the archbishop of Bombay and the president of Catholic Bishops Conference of India. The pope will stay in New Delhi for 2 days and later visit Ranchi, Calcutta, Madras, Goa, Mangalore, Pune, Bombay and Kerala.

PDRY Prime Minister Meets With Gandhi in New Delhi

BK131340 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mr Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, had a meeting with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi today. They are reported to have discussed bilateral, regional, and international issues.

Postpones Departure for Beijing

BK140257 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The prime minister of South Yemen, Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas, who is now in India has put off his departure. He was to leave for Beijing last night.

Al-'Attas To Return to Aden

BK141244 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The prime minister of South Yemen, Mr Haydar Abu Bakr Al-'Attas, who put off his departure for Beijing last night, is still staying in New Delhi. A member of his delegation told our correspondent this evening that Mr Haydar will go back to Aden instead of going to China. His Beijing visit will, however, be decided later.

Spokesman on Al-'Attas, Ghandi Talks

BK131619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mr Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who is on a visit to India now, discussed with Mr Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi today ways and means of strengthening bilateral cooperation. Regional developments and issues relating to the Nonaligned Movement also figured in their 45-minute meeting. An official spokesman said Mr Abu Bakr appreciated the role played by India as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and the assistance it has been giving to his country in economic developments, especially in high technology areas. The two prime ministers agreed on the need to strengthen South-South cooperation and the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. Mr Abu Bakr, who arrived in the capital

last night, visited Raj Ghat and Shakti Sthal this morning. After his talks with the prime minister, he was Mr Rajiv Gandhi's guest at a luncheon.

PRC Envoy Calls for Settlement of Border Dispute

BK121402 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The Chinese ambassador to India, Mr Li Lianqing, has said that his country would like to see the border dispute between the two [countries] resolved in a spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation. He was addressing the state conference of the Indo-China Friendship Association, Kerala unit, in Trivandrum today.

Minister of State Urges Dialogue in Libya Situation

BK131605 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] India has expressed the hope that no precipitate steps will be taken over the developments concerning Libya. During a meeting with Arab ambassadors in New Delhi, the minister of state for external affairs, Mr K.R. Narayanan, said situations of this kind are best resolved through dialogue and not through pressure. The ambassadors called on the minister in New Delhi today and expressed their anxiety at the threat of possible use of force against Libya. Mr Narayanan indicated that India views the situation with great concern as it has raised tension within the region and is not conducive to international peace and stability.

Finance Minister on Outcome of Pakistan Visit

BK111624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The finance minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, has said that his visit to Pakistan is a positive first step toward increasing bilateral trade. Speaking to newsmen in New Delhi today, he said the two countries, after a virtual deadlock of about 8 years, have agreed to double their trade within a year. The finance minister said there were quite a few restrictions in Pakistan to imports from India. Now, it has agreed to conduct trade with the country in conformity with commitments, obligations, and safeguards under GATT. About joint ventures, Mr Singh said that a joint business committee of the chambers of commerce of the two countries will be set up. A meeting for framing the guidelines in this regard will be held, he added.

In reply to a question, the finance minister said that he proposed to Pakistan a long-term trade agreement and there was a favorable response. He said a special committee of senior officials will be nominated by the two governments for a follow-up action. They will meet next month.

Radio Reports Violence, Deaths During Punjab Protest

BK101611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] In Punjab, barring a few incidents of attempts to disrupt road traffic, the rasta roko [roadblock] agitation by the All India Sikh Students Federation today did not evoke much response. The chief minister, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, told newsmen in Chandigarh this evening that some attempts at obstructing the traffic were made by activists of the federation, but they were foiled by the local people and the police. Buses, both government and private, as well as other modes of transport continued to ply as usual throughout the day. Mr Barnala, however, added that the number of buses was comparatively less today because of lesser number of passengers. The chief minister thanked the people who came out to thwart the misguided youths from disturbing peace in the state. He described the call as a clumsy and crude attempt to divert the attention of the people and the government from solving the basic problems facing the state.

The chief minister said some miscreants set ablaze a truck carrying LPG cylinders near (Daburji) in Amritsar District after pushing the driver and the cleaner out. No casualty was reported. Police have arrested six persons in this connection.

In a village in Bhatinda District, the police returned the fire when they were fired upon while removing a road blockade. Nobody was injured. In Jullundhur, the police had to use a mild cane charge to control an unruly mob carrying unsheathed swords and sticks while indulging in deflating the tires of some vehicles. In Tarn Taran Town of Amritsar District, the activities of the federation blocked the road by starting recitation of Guru Granth Saheb [Sikh holy book] on the road. Mr Barnala said about 300 persons were arrested today for attempting to block the traffic. This is in addition to the 267 preventive arrests made till last evening.

Meanwhile, one person was shot dead by four armed miscreants when the victim was addressing a congregation in the historical Sultanpur Lodhi Gurdwara [Sikh temple] in Kapurthala District. In exchange of fire between the fleeing miscreants and the chasing police party, one miscreant was killed while the other three captured. In another incident in Ludhiana District, one police constable was killed and another injured when they were fired upon by two motorcycle-borne miscreants in the village. The victims, who were on routine patrol duty, were not carrying any arms. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh, the two incidents had nothing to do with the call for rasta roko.

Interior Ministry Issues Alert

HK110820 Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 11 (AFP) — The Interior Ministry has told authorities here and in northwestern Punjab state to be on the alert for extensive violence by Sikh militants in the next few days, *THE INDIAN EXPRESS* newspaper said today.

District police chiefs in Sikh-dominated Punjab, where militants are waging a violent separatist campaign, have written to leading

local figures who would be likely targets of attack, advising them to take the necessary precautionary steps to deal with the threat.

The newspaper report also said the federal alert was issued based on its own intelligence reports, but did not name any sources.

No independent confirmation was immediately available here.

Punjab is now ruled by the moderate Sikhs' Akali Dal party which won fresh polls in the state in September, but which is violently opposed by a militant secessionist minority.

The moderates have been demanding greater political autonomy for Punjab but they have also sought to end the violence through a peace accord signed with the federal government in July, two months before the polls.

Suspected militants have killed about 40 people in Punjab in individual murders since the moderates came to power.

The pro-militant All India Sikh Students Federation yesterday organised a "block the roads" campaign across Punjab in its the first direct action against the moderates' administration.

Three people were killed in yesterday's violence, although one of the deaths was not directly related to the road blockades, reports said.

No further violence in the troubled state was reported today.

Physician Shot

BK120418 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] In Punjab, one person was shot dead by some unidentified miscreants in a village in Sangrur District late last night. The victim, a medical practitioner, was sitting in his clinic when he was attacked. There was an exchange of fire between the fleeing culprits and the chasing police party, but the culprits managed to escape under the cover of darkness.

Sikh Group Claims Responsibility

HK131344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] New Delhi, Jan 13 (AFP) — a man claiming to speak for an underground Sikh militant group called the Dashmesh Regiment today claimed responsibility for killings in Punjab in the past week, an Indian news agency reported here today.

More than a dozen people were killed last week in the troubled northern Indian state, where militant Sikhs are campaigning, often violently, for independence for their Punjab homeland.

The UNITED NEWS OF INDIA agency said the man, who identified himself as Sardul Singh, had telephoned its office in the Punjab city of Jalandhar and warned of more violence after January 26, when Punjab is to take over Chandigarh, currently the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states.

"We will take care of the Barnala government, the Akali party legislators and office bearers and their supporters after January 26," the man said.

Punjab is ruled by the moderate sikhs Akali Dal Party, led by Surjeet Singh Barnala, which came to power after striking a deal with the federal government that ended a five-year campaign for greater autonomy for the state.

Chandigarh is to become excusively part of Punjab under the terms of the deal.

The Dashmesh (10th) Regiment is an underground organisation that claimed responsibility for a number of killings in Punjab during the autonomy campaign.

Prime Minister on Party Registration, Other Issues

BK111627 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Talking to newsmen at Quetta Airport before leaving for Islamabad this evening, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo said that the rules and regulations relating to registration of political parties will be announced soon and the political parties will become operational as soon as they register themselves following the publication of these rules and regulations. He said that a parliamentary system cannot function without political parties. The prime minister said that he had come to Quetta to exchange views with elected representatives of Baluchistan including members of the Senate and national and provincial assemblies. He also said that these meetings have generally been very good. He said that an overwhelming majority of Baluchistan assembly members has expressed confidence in the leadership of provincial Chief Minister Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan and has elected him leader of the parliamentary party in the Baluchistan assembly and chief of the provincial Muslim League. He said that 28 Baluchistan assembly members have applied to join the Pakistan Muslim League.

When asked whether only Muslim League members will be included in his cabinet or whether it will be a coalition cabinet, the prime minister said that this would be decided by the Muslim League parliamentary party.

On granting general amnesty to Pakistani politicians staying outside the country, the prime minister said that respectable citizens of the country are always welcome and they should not have any anxiety.

Answering a question on the need for a strong opposition for a successful democratic system, he said every organization is strong, stable, and revered depending on its performance. It is now up to the opposition to play its role. He said that there will be no room for opposition just for the sake of opposition. When asked whether he has granted any right to the opposition to form a government in case of his own government's failure, the prime minister said that this is the right of parliament members.

Earlier, the newsmen congratulated the prime minister for lifting martial law from the country. The prime minister asked how they were feeling after the restoration of democracy. The prime minister was told that the situation has changed and the people are happy.

Foreign Minister Returns Home From Fes Meeting

BK121058 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] The foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, returned to Islamabad this moring from Fes after attending the 16th conference of the Islamic foreign ministers. In an airport statement, he said it was gratifying that the conference adopted a strong resolution on Afghanistan, reiterating its deep concern over continued Soviet intervention in that country. It once again resolutely demanded the immediate, total, and unconditonal withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. He said the conference welcomed the unity demonstrated by the Afghan mujahidin for the liberation of their homeland and urged the member states to establish closer cooperation with them.

He said Pakistan's initiative on the drug abuse also evoked wide interest. Pakistan joined with Malaysia and Saudi Arabia in evolving a decision which envisages cooperation among Muslim countries to control problems of drugs and trafficking in narcotics.

The foreign minister said the conference again endorsed Pakistan's initiative on security assurances for nonnuclear states and the establishment of nuclear weapons-free zones in the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said the conference approved more than a dozen resolutions initiated by Pakistan.

Pakistan, Indian Finance Ministers Sign Memorandum

BK101129 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] Pakistan and India have signed a memorandum of understanding for increased cooperation in trade and other economic fields. Announcing this at a joint news conference in Islamabad today, the finance ministers of the two countries — Dr Mahbubul Haq and Mr V.P. Singh — described their 2 days of talks as very positive. The Pakistan finance minister said the economic relations between the two countries had entered a new and more promising phase. He hoped there would be a considerable expansion of trade for the mutual benefit of the two countries. In reply to a question, Dr Mahbubul Haq said at present the balance of trade was in favor of Pakistan to the tune of $15 million.

The Indian finance minister said the two countries had agreed for increased cooperation in the fields of joint ventures, infrastructure, shipping, air links, and expansion of trade in the public and introduction of trade in the private sectors. He said Pakistan had made a bold gesture by deciding to open the private sector trade between the two countries, and in this connection 42 items had been identified. In the field of industrial joint venture, it was decided to set up a joint business committee of the federations of chambers of commerce and industry of the two countries. Both the governments would encourage joint ventures in the export processing zone. The two countries had also agreed that senior officials of their national airlines should meet at an early date to explore possibilities for increasing the frequencies of service on the existing routes and introduce wide-bodies aircraft to meet the growing (?traffic).

The Indian finance minister said it was agreed upon that all efforts should be made to at least double the trade in commodities in the public sector between the two countries within the current year. Pakistan could export to India urea, cotton, lubricating oil, iron and steel items, and import from there iron ore, wheat, pesticides, and such other items.

The Indian finance minister has now arrived in Karachi on the last leg of his visit to Pakistan.

Indian Minister's Comments

BK110533 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] The finance minister, Mr Vishwanath Pratap Singh, has expressed the hope that the business community of India and Pakistan would take advantage of the new initiative and help expand trade and strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries. Addressing the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Karachi yesterday, Mr Singh dismissed the fears that private trade with India would affect the local industry. He assured the business community that the trade would be mutually beneficial.

Further Reportage on Visit by Iranian President

Talks Held With Officials

LD131822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] President Khamene'i and his entourage arrived in Pakistan at noon today. President Khamene'i went to his residence and there he met and conferred with President Ziaul Haq. During the meeting, President Ziaul Haq welcomed our president to his country. He expressed the hope that the meeting would result in the expansion of relations between the two countries.

This afternoon, President Khaneme'i met and conferred with Fakr Imam the speaker of the Pakistani National Assembly, at the guest house. During the meeting President Khamene'i expressed appreciation for the meeting and stressed that the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, which was created by the people's vote, is one of the most active and free consultative and legislative assemblies in the world. Everyday, its discussions and debates are conveyed to the people via the mass media.

The president stressed that the problems of the Muslim world, especially the issues of Palestine, Lebanon and Afghanistan, could only be solved with the people's participation and choice.

Then, while giving a brief description of the formation and activities of the Pakistani National Assembly, Fakr Imam explained that one of the responsibilities of the assembly is to approve the budget. Until abolition of martial law, we opposed the approval of budgets by the military government.

While calling the formation of the Pakistani National Assembly important and necessary, he expressed the hope that the two countries' parliaments would consult with each other.

Continuing talks with Pakistani officials this afternoon at his guest quarters, the president met and conferred with Pakistani Prime Minister Junejo. During the meeting, which was also attended by the foreign ministers of the two countries, mutual relations, especially considering the special position of Iran and Pakistan in the Muslim world, were discussed. Islamic unity and expansion of communication and ties between the two countries for the realization of this unity were stressed.

During the meeting, referring to the problems of the Muslim world, especially the issue of Afghanistan, President Khamene'i stressed that the issue of Afghanistan has special importance for us. It is necessary for us to consider the interests of the deprived Muslim people of Afghanistan when viewing all issues relating to that country. For us, the principle is the wishes of the Afghan Muslim people.

Lastly, he expressed the hope that these contacts would result in the expansion of mutual relations.

President Khamene'i will attend a dinner reception given by the Pakistani president this evening.

IRNA: Yaqub Khan, Velayati Meet

LD131805 Tehran IRNA in English 1120 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 13, IRNA — Iran's visiting Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his Pakistani counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Khan reviewed Iran-Pakistan relations and outlooks for improvement of relations and expansion of trade exchanges between the two countries here Monday [13 January].

In their private meeting immediately before the session with the officials of both countries, Velayati and Yaqub Khan reflected on the situation in the region and on issues in relation with a recent meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization in Morocco which unlike previous meets, had remained neutral about the Iraq-Iran war.

Yaqub Khan described as "valuable" the cooperation and coordination of Iranian and Pakistani delegations in the Fes conference of the ICO.

The Pakistani minister also said to the Iranian minister and his accompanying delegation that the warm reception given them by the people of Pakistan is a token of the friendly feeling of the Pakistanis towards Iran.

He said good neighborly feelings as well as the critical international situation requires that more and more meetings be held between Iranian and Pakistani officials.

The Iranian foreign minister proposed that sub-committees be formed to formulate future relations between the two countries in economic, technical, industrial and cultural areas.

Pakistan's ministers of state for petroleum and natural resources and of production presented a summary review of outlooks for expansion of trade exchanges in oil, machinery and agricultural products. The Pakistani petroleum minister proposed that Iran transfer her know-how on oil exploitation to Pakistan.

A few sub-committees were formed to review oil, agriculture, industries, and trade and cultural relations between the two countries and present their findings and proposals to the meeting later on.

Foreign Minister Velayati and Construction Jihad Minister Bijan Namdar Zangeneh are among members of an Iranian delegation accommpanying President Khamene'i in his Pakistan visit.

Ziaul Haq, Khamene'i at Banquet

BK140346 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Pakistan and Iran have stressed the need for closer relations between the two countries for political stability in the region, complete Islamic unity, and for progress and prosperity of the Islamic community. Speaking at a banquet hosted by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq in honor of Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i in Islamabad last night, the two presidents expressed their resolve to continue efforts to strengthen bilateral relations in various fields. They also resolved to strengthen the Economic Cooperation Organization between Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey.

President Ziaul Haq said he sincerely believes that close cooperation between Pakistan and Iran is essential for the political stability of the region and prosperity of the Islamic community. He said the problems faced by our region could be solved through mutual understanding, common strategy, and by understanding each other's views. He said growing relations between Pakistan and Iran will play an important role for progress and prosperity of the people of both countries. He added that Pakistan attaches great importance to the promotion of bilateral relations with Iran.

Speaking about Afghanistan, the president said he believes that our efforts will be crowned with success in achieving a peaceful solution to the problem. He hoped that through mutual cooperation Iran and Pakistan would succeed in achieving this common objective. Pakistan desires to have better relations with the Soviet Union, but at the same time, it is striving for an honorable solution to the Afghanistan issue.

Regarding the Iran-Iraq war, the president said this matter is of grave concern and sorrow not only for Pakistan but for the entire Islamic world. Pakistan has continued its endeavor to end differences between the two countries.

The president reiterated the resolve that Pakistan would not hesitate to make any sacrifice to secure the rights of self-determination of the Palestinians and recovery of occupied Arab land. On relations with India, the president said there have been encouraging results in the efforts to normalize relations with that country.

The president said other than introducing the Islamic system in Pakistan, we are also trying to promote mutual understanding in Islamic nations. Paying tribute to the Islamic revolution in Iran, he said Pakistan sincerely welcomes it and we pay tribute to the leaders of this revolution.

Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said he firmly believes that unity among Muslims is the only way to overcome the difficulties the Islamic world faces. Regarding his country's foreign policy, he said its fundamental principle is to expand relations with Islamic and neighboring countries. He added that under the same principle relations between Pakistan and Iran have developed and economic cooperation has witnessed a great increase after the revolution.

Concerning Afghanistan, the Iranian president said peace cannot be established there without the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign occupying forces, the honorable return of Afghan refugees to their homes, the preservation of the non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan, and the restoration of sovereign rights of the Afghan people and their right to determine their own destiny.

Concerning the conflict with Iraq, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said the establishment of peace between the two countries is not possible without the establishment of justice. He demanded that the aggressor be condemned and punished.

Regarding Palestine and Lebanon, he said these problems cannot be solved through negotiations, but rather through liberation of all occupied territories.

He said it is a matter of satisfaction for him that the people of Pakistan have been successful in establishing a new political system in the country.

IRNA Report on Banquet Speeches

LD140954 Tehran IRNA in English 0840 GMT 14 Jan

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 14, IRNA — President 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic reiterated here Monday [13 January] that peace with the Baghdad regime was impossible without the fulfillment of justice. He said the only fair solution to the Iraqi imposed war was the condemnation and punishment of the aggressor.

Speaking in a reception arranged by his Pakistani counterpart here Monday night, the president also said that in the course of the five year old war, the Iranian nation has suffered great afflictions. Among them Iraqi use of internationally banned chemical weapons as well as military attacks on civilian areas and commercial ships.

He said the present war had been mindlessly imposed on the Iranian people by agents of the superpowers shortly after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in 1979. He further stated that respect for present international conventions could prevent this catastrophic event.

President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan expressed his country's concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and demanded an immediate end to the conflict.

On the issue of Palestine and Lebanon, President Khamene'i said the only way to put an end to the Zionist aggressions against the Palestinian and Lebanese nations, was the annihilation of the Zionist regime and the liberation of the whole Palestinian land.

President Ziaul Haq, too, strongly lashed out at the aggressive policies of the Zionist regime and urged unity among all Muslims against Zionist and oppressive powers.

He said Muslims should unite to take back the Al-Aqsa Mosque and restore the rights of the Palestinian nation. Otherwise he said, they would have no excuse before the Almighty and history for their negligence.

On Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the Iranian president demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet troops from that country, the preservation of the Islamic and non-aligned status of Afghanistan, and reverence for the sovereignty of the Afghan nation and the right for them to decide their own fate.

President Khamene'i also mentioned Iran's welcome to the nearly two million Afghan refugees, and also praised Pakistan's efforts in attending to the needs of the huge number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

President Zia said his country at the same time that it is in favor of good relations with the Soviet Union, will try its best to solve this issue honorably.

On relations between Iran and Pakistan, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said the victory of the Islamic Revolution and the sovereignty of the Holy Koran in Iran, has established a strong foundation for expansion of relations with Islamic and neighboring countries. This, he said, has always been one of the basic principles in the Islamic Republic's foreign policy.

President Khamene'i said Iran's relations with Pakistan over the recent years have considerably improved, particularly in economic fields. He referred to the new phase in economic cooperation between Iran, Turkey and Pakistan (Economic Cooperation Organization), and said it could play a significant role in strengthening of relations between the three countries.

He also said that the formation of an Islamic common market would be a positive step in bringing Islamic countries closer to each other.

Elsewhere in his talks, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i praised the great Pakistani Muslim thinker and philosopher Allameh Mohammad Iqbal Lahori and Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Islamic Pakistan. He also thanked the Pakistani people and government for their hospitality.

President Zia in response praised the Islamic revolution, the leadership of Imam Khomeyni and President Khamene'i's role as a "prominent and efficient theologian."

He said improvement of relations between the two Islamic countries will certainly play an important role in the peace, tranquility and political stability of the region.

President Khamene'i arrived here Monday, at the head of a high-ranking delegation for a two day official visit.

Talks With Junejo

BK140237 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The visiting Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo held talks in Rawalpindi last evening. They exchanged views on bilateral matters and regional and international issues and agreed on the need to widen cooperation in the fields of economy, and trade and culture between the two countries. The prime minister threw light on the restoration of the democratic system in Pakistan and said that after 20 years peoples' fundamental rights have been restored. Now Pakistan's reins are in the hands of the peoples' elected representatives; and the government, with the people's cooperation, is trying to create an environment in the country that gives supremacy to Islamic principles.

The Iranian president congratulated the prime minister on the dawn of a democratic era in the country. He expressed confidence that under Mohammad Khan Junejo's leadership the country will make further progress in all fields, and endeavors will be made for the supremacy of Islamic principles. The Iranian president said that Iran wants to benefit from Pakistan's experience in the field of agriculture.

The Iranian president and the Pakistan prime minister agreed that the Afghanistan problem is a major issue facing the Islamic world.

Further Talks at Presidency

BK141056 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Iranian president, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, had wide-ranging talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo at the Aiwan-i-Sadr [Presidency] in Islamabad today. The two sides reiterated their commitment to work for stability in the region and cooperate in efforts for unity and solidarity of the Islamic ummah [community]. Apart from (?detailed) discussion on strengthening bilateral relations, they also exchanged views on regional situation and international issues in the spirit of understanding and amity. These included the Afghanistan problem, the Middle East conflict, Lebanon, Palestine and other challenges facing the Islamic ummah.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction at the cordial and fraternal relations that have traditionally existed between Pakistan and Iran. They, however, underlined the need to impart greater steps and dimension to these relations through greater economic cooperation, increased trade, and enhanced cultural exchanges. The two presidents reviewed the recommendations of the committees set up earlier to identify the areas of cooperation in the fields of oil and trade, agriculture, and framework of cooperation and a memorandum of understanding was reached in these spheres of activities and fields. The two presidents also expressed pleasure at the signing of protocols for cultural, educational, and sports exchanges that were signed earlier in the morning by the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran. These talks were held in continuation of the exchange of views yester-

day between Prime Minister Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo and the Iranian president.

Foreign Ministers Talk

BK131629 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Formal talks between the delegations of Pakistan and Iran were held in Islamabad today. The foreign ministers of the two countries, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, led their respective delegations. The talks were held to identify areas in which bilateral cooperation can be strengthened. The two foreign ministers said relations between the two countries are extremely friendly and are (? based) on strong religious, cultural, and historical ties which need to be strengthened further. They also agreed to set up three committees for an indepth review of areas of cooperation. The committee on oil and trade will be headed by Niaz A. Naik, secretary in the Economic Affairs Division; Lieutenant General Mujibur Rahman, secretary in the Department of Culture, Sports, and Youth Affairs, will head the committee on cultural affairs; while the committee on agriculture and rural development will be headed by (Arey Hassan), the secretary in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Cooperatives. The committees will submit their recommendations after they meet again tomorrow.

Earlier, the Iranian foreign minister met with Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad and discussed matters of mutual interest. The president is hosting a banquet in honor of the distinguished guest at the presidential palace in Islamabad tonight.

Exchange Program Accord Signed

BK140906 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The foreign ministers of Iran and Pakistan, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, signed a comprehensive program for the exchange of cultural and educational experts to promote and strengthen the existing friendly relations between the two countries. The three committees formed yesterday presented their respective reports for increasing cooperation in economic, cultural, agricultural, and rural development fields. These reports include some special recommendations to increase bilateral cooperation.

The final round of talks between the foreign ministers was also held. They expressed their total satisfaction over the outcome of the talks and expressed the hope that the implementation of these recommendations will lay the foundation for cooperation between the two countries.

IRNA Interviews Ziaul Haq on Iran-Iraq War

LD121148 Tehran IRNA in English 1106 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 12, IRNA — President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan acknowledged Iraq having launched its imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

President Ziaul has made the statement in an interview with correspondents of IRNA and Islamic Republic of Iran broadcasting (IRIB), text of which was released Sunday [12 January], on the threshold of President 'Ali Khamene'i's visit to Pakistan.

He said that Iraq attacked Iran and occupied its territory, "Iran took back the lands after forcing the invading troops to withdraw."

But, he added, "in my opinion it is not important who started the war... a time will come when according to the evidence available we will be able to say, he was the aggressor and therefore this is the punishment that should be given to him."

Stressing that the most important issue at present is ending the war, President Ziaul said, "...Iran, the champion of Islam which has brought a revolution, should now show flexibility."

He praised the Islamic Revolution of Iran as a new phenomenon in present world and added that Iran played a very prominent role, projecting the revolutionary asset of Islam.

President Ziaul said that Iran, by keeping equal distance towards the superpowers, has been able to preserve its identity and appreciated Iran's stance in this connection.

On the forthcoming visit of President Khamene'i to Pakistan, President Ziaul expressed his confidence that this visit will open new avenues for greater understanding and relationship for the betterment of both the countries.

President Ziaul described as "false" reports on the U.S. proposal to build miltiary bases in Pakistan, and stressed that as his country has explicitly announced "it will not offer bases to any foreign power."

On his country's stance towards the issue of Afghanistan, the Pakistani president said that it demanded a "political solution".

He disapproved continuation of Babrak Karmal's regime in Afghanistan as a condition for the withdrawal of occupying forces from that country and said,"it should be left to the people of Afghanistan to decide their own future."

Further commenting on normalization of ties with India, President Ziaul expressed the hope that "a day will come soon when we will be able to denounce aggression against one another and have really a no-war pact."

Referring to the issue of Palestine, President Ziaul said that Pakistan has been supporting the Palestinian cause. Moreover, he added, his country was for a settlement between the Arabs and Israelis on the ground that Israel must vacate the occupied territories and Palestinians should return to their homeland and practice the right for self-determination according to the UN resolution.

On the lifting of martial law in Pakistan, President Ziaul said that the immediate impact of such a measure was people's participation in safeguarding their own interests in a collective

manner rather than in a dictatorial framework in a military regime.

Asked to what extent global powers were respnsible for the existing problems facing the third world countries, President Ziaul said that if the Third World countries are suffering any weakness, it is their own fault.

He said that global powers should not be blamed for the backwardness of the Third World countries, adding that these countries should gain confidence and stand on their own feet.

Mujahidin Kill 'Many' Soviet-Karmal Soldiers

BK121604 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say many Soviet-Karmal soldiers were killed in fierce fighting in the (Supervan) area early this month. The Mujahidin seized a large quantity of arms, forcing the Soviet-Karmal forces to retreat. The mujahidin also attacked a military post in Nangarhar Province, killing a number of Soviet-Karmal soldiers and damaging two tanks.

SRI LANKA

Bangladesh Foreign Minister Arrives on Official Visit

BK131135 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Minister Humayum Rashid Chowdhury arrived in Colombo this morning on I 3-day official visit to Sri Lanka. During his visit here, Mr Chowdhury will hold discussions with President J.R. Jayewardene on bilateral issues. He will also have discussions with the Sri Lankan foreign minister, Shahul Hameed, on matters relating to South Asian Regional Cooperation and on trade, economic, and political relations between the two countries.

Chowdhury, Hameed Hold Talks

BK131321 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Bangladesh has extended its fullest support for the integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka. The Bangladesh foreign minister, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, now in Sri Lanka on an official visit told the foreign minister, Shahul Hameed, that he hoped the ethnic problem will be resolved early to the acceptance of all parties.

The two foreign ministers, who met in Colombo this morning, had discussions on a wide range of bilateral issues and the matters of regional and internatinal interest. Mr Chowdhury, while referring to the increase in economic growth in Bangladesh and the administrative reforms there, expressed his great interest in the [words indistinct] Sri Lanka's liberalized economic policy. Mr Hameed briefed Mr Chowdhury on the present developments in regard to the ethnic problem.

The two ministers reviewed the existing bilateral agreements between the two countries, which cover trade and shipping, and technical, educational, and cultural relations. They also discussed the follow-up actions on the decisions taken at the South Asian summit meeting in Dhaka.

Indian Peace Efforts Threatened by Tamil Decision

HK130658 Hong Kong AFP in English 0606 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Colombo, Jan 13 (AFP) — The decision of four major Tamil separatist groups to drop a seven-month truce with Sri Lankan Governvent forces has endangered Indian peace efforts on the ethnic issue, analysts said today.

High ranking security sources also said they feared the decision of the Eclam National Liberation Front (ENlf) to end the ceasefire would result in intensified fighting between the four major militant groups united under the ENLF and government forces.

Lieutenant-General Cyril Ranatunge, chief of the anti-guerrilla Joint Operations Command, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that his forces were ready to meet any new attacks.

"We observed the ceasefire and the orders of the president (Junius Jayewardene), and only reacted when attacked. Now they (the militants) have decided to call off the ceasefire," he said.

A politician here said that Indian peace efforts had received a "slap in the face" with yesterday's decision announced in New Delhi by an ENLF spokesman.

Politicians said New Delhi had been awaiting the Colombo government's reactions to proposals submitted by the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil political party.

The government was to due report its response to India before the end of this month, reliable sources said.

India was hoping to get the two sides together then to see whether some form of greater autonomy could be worked out to meet the minimum demands of the militant Tamils, who are fighting for a separate state in the Tamil-dominated north and east, the sources said.

A normally reliable source said that the ENLF had informed New Delhi earlier that it had no objection to other Tamil representatives going ahead with negotiations and India had proceeded on this undertaking.

"Now the ENLF has gone back on its word and sabotaged the Indian effort," the source said.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali told AFP that the ENLF decision showed that it was interested in a military solution and not a political settlement.

"Those who thought that we were eafter a military solution will now understand who wants to do the fighting," he said.

He said that the militants had violated the true a number of times by planting landmines and blowing up security personnel and by ferrying men and material for their fight across the Palk Strait from India.

Terrorist Attempt To Stop Tea Sales Fails

BK130729 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Attempts by Tamil terrorists to frighten away Ceylon tea buyers from auction [words indistinct] have failed miserably. Although the tea poisoning incidents received much publicity both on radio and press a statement issued by the Department of Health in Sri Lanka quickly killed the news. And the inquiries from supermakets and smaller shops around London reveal that the scare had not affected the sale of Ceylon tea.

A British Health Department statement said that they were aware of the threat to contaminate tea with aresenic or potassium cyanide. But there is no evidence to suggest that anything like it has happened. It is certainly still safe to drink tea imported from Sri Lanka and they would be keeping close watch to ensure that it remains so.

Delhi: Workers To 'Agitate' Against Statelessness

BK121633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] A majority of plantation workers in Sri Lanka belonging to the Ceylon Workers Congress [CWC] are to launch a 3-month-long agitation from Tuesday [14 January] against the statelessness of 4 Lakh workers. During this period, they will pray in the morning for peace, amity, and national reconciliation in the country and report to work only in the afternoon.

Fearing a drastic fall in tea production and exports with its consequent effect on the economy, the Sri Lankan government has ordered a cut of 1/2 day's pay for participants in the novel cease-work program. It has also put forward a set of proposals to solve the problem of statelessness. The AIR [All India Radio] Colombo correspondent, Plaban Majumder, reports the proposals which have been kept secret were discussed yesterday between the president of the CWC and the rural industries minister, Mr S. Thondaman, and the national security minister, Mr Athulathmudali. The planning committee of the CWC which met this morning also studied the proposals.

Delhi Gives Assurances

BK131135 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Indian Government has assured Sri Lanka that it will stand by its commitments under the Indo-Sri Lanka agreement. India said that it would grant citizenship to those persons of Indian origin who are elibible for citizenship and who had already applied. New Delhi said that it was also committed to the repatriation of those who were granted Indian Citizenship. These assurances were conveyed to the Sri Lanka Government when Indian High Commissioner J.N. Dixit met National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali on Saturday [11 January].

According to diplomatic sources the point of issue right now is the time frame for the repatriation of those recognized as Indian citizens. Mr Dixit referred to a statement of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in which he had said that Inddian citizens could not be accepted at the time because the facilities prepared for them were used by the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in Tamil Nadu.

Sources Deny Tamil Reports of Killings, Molestation

BK131131 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] The Tamil Marxist terrorist misinformation center based in Madras has issued another falsehood in an attempt to change the world opinion against terrorism in Sri Lanka. Official sources told LANKA PUWATH that the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA had reported that the Eelam People's Information Center — EPIC — had issued a news release claiming tha tseven Tamils were shot dead at the army camp Fort Fredric in Trincomalee on 8 January. Contradicting this report, official sources said that what had really taken place was that one Tamil terrorist suspect, Samugam Thangaraja, was shot dead when he tried to escape from the custody of the security forces at Fort Fredric. They described the allegation that seven Tamils were killed as a malicious lie.

Official sources also told LANKA PUWATH that the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA had carried another false report of the Eelam People's Information Center saying that several Muslim women in Kuchchveli had been molested by army personnel after the men of the area were drafted into the home guard and sent out on duty. The report claimed that the Muslims of the area had staged a procession calling for the removal of the army camps there. It said several took part in the procession and were arrested.

Once again official sources denied that there had been incidents of this nature, as claimed by the terrorists.

Security Forces Repulse Terrorist Attacks 12 Jan

BK141129 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Marxist terrorists, who unilaterally ended the cessation of hostilities with the government, launched a series of attacks on the security forces in the north on Sunday. According to the national news agency, LANKA PUWATH, attacks on the Point Pedro camp, the Jaffna Fort Cantonment and on a patrol from the (Thondaman) detachment, were effectively repulsed. There were no casualties to the troops and the terrorists casualties are not known.

Meanwhile, (Khanakapulle Thangaraja), a hardcore member of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam [LTTE], was arrested by security forces at Tirukkovil in Batticaloa last Friday [10 January]. A large haul of weapons, LTTE literature, foodstuff and kitchen utensils were recovered by the security forces from the terrorist hideout. They also recovered two cans of [word indistinct], a Mitsubishi jeep, a tractor, a motor-bicycle and 18 video cassettes.

Radio Reports on Flood, Rain Damages

BK111154 Colombo International Service in English 1030 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Torrential rains which caused havoc in the Badulla District for 7 days have now ceased. The government agent, (T.B. Hillagethara), told SLBC [Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation] that measures have been taken to provide subsidy for 11,000 people who have been affected by earthslip. Some roads in the district are still impassable. Several more earthslips were reported in Badulla last night. As a result, more than 100 houses have been damaged and about 800 people are rendered homeless. It is reported that there is a food shortage prevailing in the area now. The Department of Internal Trade has taken measures to prevent traders from making extra profit by selling food items at a higher price.

The floods in the Batticaloa District are reported to be receding. The government agent, M. Anthonymuthu, said that the cooperative sector had started distributing food items to the people of

the affected areas. Virtually all the roads in the district are still impassable and about 40,000 families have been affected in this district. Meanwhile, the floods in several areas of the Polonnaruwa District have started receding while some areas are still experiencing heavy rains. The Mannampitiya Town is still seven feet under water. The district minister for Trincomalee and the MP for Polonnaruwa, H.G.P. Nelson, told SLBC this morning that the affected people were being provided with dry rations and cooked meals. More than 8,000 houses have been damaged and the security forces have started rescue operations.

Security Forces Aid Victims

HK110826 Hong Kong AFP in English 0817 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Colombo, Jan 11 (AFP) — The Sri Lankan Government ordered the security forces to help in rescue work after incessant rains killed 44 persons and marooned more 425,000 others, official and published sources said here today.

President Junius Jayewardene yesterday ordered the armed forces and police to make available men, vehicles and machinery to help civil authorities in rescue operations.

At least 44 persons died in landslides after heavy rains lashed the hill country districts of Nuwara Eliya and Badulla on Monday, official sources said.

The *SUN* newspaper said that some 425,000 persons had been displaced by the floods, which seemed to be receding, with less rain reported in the hill areas and eastern Sri Lanka.

Official sources said teams of doctors and other civilian personnel had been rushed to affected areas to arrange food, housing and clothing for the victims.

The army has asked the civil authorities to contact military detachments in affected areas to see what help could be provided, security sources said.

One of the affected areas is the eastern district of Batticaloa, where militant members of Sri Lanka's Tamil minority community are waging an often bloody campaign for a separate state there and in the north of the country.

High-ranking sources said help would be given keeping security needs in mind.

Communique on Establishment of Ties With Angola

LD131241 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic Republic of angola, concurrently today, issued a joint communique on opening diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The text of the joint communique is as follows:

The Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic Republic of Angola have agreed that friendly relations be initiated on the basis of mutual respect for national sovereignty, and national government, nonintervention of domestic issues of the two countries and equality of rights. Hoping to achieve these objectives, the two governments have decided to open formal diplomatic relations. The two governments express their wishes for expansion of cooperations for mutual benefit following the opening of diplomatic relations.

Hague Court Investigates U.S. 'Theft' of Jet Parts

LD131853 Tehran IRNA in English 1840 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — The International Court of The Hague is investigating the case of theft by U.S. agents of 'sophisticated and top secret' spare parts of propulsion, aeronautic and radar systems of Iranian owned F-14 war planes from a U.S. war planes from a U.S. warehouse rented by Iran. The F-14 parts had been purchased by the Iranian Government under the shah.

An official in charge of the government-sponsored International Legal Services Bureau of Iran said the stock of the warehouse had been inventoried at the presence of Iran's attorney, representatives from the U.S. Treasury and the U.S. Defence Department and a Swiss representative of the International Court of The Hague.

He said just a few days after the warehouse items had been inventoried and moved to a new warehouse at another location, Washington's secret agents had stolen the F-14 parts.

In a response filed at the International Court of Justice the United States has claimed that on the strength of its defence and national security laws the U.S. Government has the right to refuse delivery of the stolen items to the Islamic Republic.

Iran's Air Force is formed mainly of U.S. made fighter planes bought before the Islamic Revolution.

Observers see no relation between spare parts for Iranian war planes and "internal security of the U.S. Government" but they admit that if better-maintained war planes for Iran means better chances of an eventual victory in the war with Iraq, then Washington has a good cause to be worried not about its internal security but rather about its "interests of the Persian Gulf."

President Khamene'i Cancels Planned PDRY Visit

LD141053 Tehran IRNA in English 1042 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 14, IRNA — A spokesman for the Iranian Foreign Ministry, accompanying President 'Ali Khamene'i in his official visit to Pakistan, announced here Tuesday that the scheduled visit of the Iranian president to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) has been cancelled.

The spokesman said "the unusual situation in the wake of Monday's abortive coup d'etat in Aden" had prompted the decision.

Informed sources accompanying the Iranian delegation told IRNA reporter that the delegation's stay in pakistan has been extended for one more day, and that during this time President Khamene'i will pay a visit to the industrial city of Karachi.

Further Reaction Reported to U.S. Moves Against Libya

Justice Department Steps Questioned

GF111152 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 11 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, the newspaper *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* writes under the headline "Recent Events in Libya Show the Nature of the Terrorist United States":

A few days after the media uproar which U.S. President Reagan raised over the Libyan Government, the U.S. Justice Department moved to support the imperialist media which is based on the logic of force and blackmail. The move was intended to give Reagan's threats the nature of legitimacy. Last week, the U.S. Justice Department announced that if Americans in Libya refuse to leave it, they will be subject to a $50,000 fine and will face a 10-year imprisonment.

The important thing in this decision that draws attention is that this department upholds the principle of defending human rights all over the world and claims that it raises the slogan of free democracy. How, then, can this department support a personal decision of a President who has learned the practices of gangs and blackmail? This measure requires world thinkers to closely view the fact that these measures and the media uproar, which are not based on logic or right, come from a country which claims to uphold democracy and human rights. Why, then, does not the U.S. Justice Department take action when the Zionists kill Palestinian women and children and innocent people in southern Lebanon?

Washington 'Isolated'

GF110730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Commentary by the Research Group of the Central News Unit]

[Text] [passage unheard due to break in transmission] The manip-

ulation of Libya by Washington is assuming wider dimensions day by day and has monopolized the major portion of news coverage by international media and other political circles. The U.S. administrative machinery first embarked on some military movements in the Mediterranean in the vicinity of Libyan shores so that it could respond to any general mobilization in this North African country and the support of the progressive countries of the region for Tripoli. As a result of the serious warning of Libya that in the event of an attack the entire area would be embroiled in war and the ability of this country to implement such a threat, most of the United States' allies put pressure on it and it appears that any plans for military action against Libya have been ruled out for the moment. Besides, the international atmosphere will not accept such a measure. The Soviet warning against such a step can also be considered an effective deterrent to its implementation and reduces the possibility of such action.

Since the middle of last week, U.S. echelons, and Reagan in particular, have been talking of fresh sanctions against Libya, including that of an economic blockade. In 1982, the United States marred its relations with Libya by closing down the Libyan Embassy in Washington, and then by implementing a partial economic embargo a year later and imposing a moratorium on the purchase of oil from Libya. However, such restrictions were ineffective in undermining Libya due to the continued dealings between some private U.S. companies with Libya and a nominal reduction in U.S. oil purchases from Libya.

The United States has been waiting for a suitable opportunity to escalate the scope of its economic duress over Libya. The recent incidents at the Rome and Vienna airports provided the most favorable pretexts and the United States and Israel and other obsequious Palestinian groups created a virulent atmosphere of political propaganda by accusing Libya of collusion in these incidents. Western media provided the requisite grounds for the attainment of the objectives of world oppression by magnifying the news pertaining to this issue, and before long the U.S. fleet in the Mediterranean moved toward Libyan shores and some littoral areas witnessed reconnaissance flights by U.S. aircraft.

While the possibility of a military attack against Libya appeared quite imminent in the beginning with the machinations of the United States and the connivance of the Zionist regime, it gradually was replaced by a decision to impose an economic embargo against Libya. Pressure was put on most of the West European countries to support the United States. However, most European countries have refrained from supporting the United States, with the exception of France which approved of the need to impose economic restrictions against Tripoli. It is evident that these countries have different motives in their decisions. Some of them do not wish to endanger the economic benefits gained from trade with Libya, especially in view of the unfavorable state of the European economy, and are not prepared to sever their relations with Libya. Others believe that the imposition of economic sanctions is not an effective mode of curbing terrorism, and could generate unforseen problems, and thus have refrained from supporting Washington.

What is significant in this context on the level of the trends in the region and could pose a definite setback to the United States is the relative closeness and cooperation which is a concomitant of the Arab and Islamic countries' support for Libya. Algeria and the PLO are conspicuous among those who have announced their support for Tripoli in the event of confrontation with the United States. Algeria, which had until recently rather unfavorable relations with Tripoli, has taken a major step in eliminating this state of affairs by announcing its support for Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. The foreign ministers of 45 countries issued a communique at the ICO session in Fes expressing their solidarity with Libya in the event of the exigency of foreign aggression. With the exception of the foreign minister of Iraq, who remained noncommittal and did not condemn either Libya or the United States, the remainder of the countries supported the Libyan stance.

Thus, it appears that contrary to its initial expectations, Washington remains isolated in its plan to perpetrate aggression against Libya and, in an attempt to salvage its prestige, has moved to freeze Libyan assets in U.S. banks and recall 1,500 Americans resident in Libya. But only four U.S. companies have acquiesced to the decision to cease operations in Libya. Hence, in view of the overall situation on the international level and the reaction to the Reagan proposal for an economic boycott of Libya, it can be deduced that Washington has once again suffered defeat in its aggression against the progressive forces of the region and must find other pretexts or opportunities for its future plots and subsequent humiliation.

Commentary on Arab Investments

GF120644 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The arbitrary measures adopted by the U.S. administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have brought to the surface the issue of reconsidering the oil-producing countries' investments in the United States. These investments take various forms, such as investing in banks, companies, and factories. The unjust U.S. decision against Libya has shaken confidence in the security of these assets which amount to $300 billion and which belong to the Arab oil-producing countries.

There are reasons which put responsibility on the countries which have investments in the United States to reconsider their assets. The first reason is lack of immunity and security guarantees. It has become clear to everybody, through several stands similar to the U.S. stand against the financial assets belonging to countries that are hostile toward it, that the United States does not respect its commitments and that it is ready to violate agreements and treaties, and to shirk the international laws that are followed in these matters. This means that the Arab money which is invested in the United States is at the mercy of a U.S. decision. It is exposed to freezing or confiscation at any moment, or to any form of U.S. usurpation.

The second reason which requires reconsideration of Arab investments is to respond to the U.S. measure against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, or in a more comprehensive form, to respond to the series of continuing U.S. aggression against the Islamic nation.

If it is not in the power of the Arab countries to raise arms in the face of the United States in retaliation for its constant aggressions, they at least are able to transfer their assets from U.S. banks and companies. This is a lawful right that the United States has no right to oppose.

Let us now imagine how strong and fierce this response will be. Let us suppose that the Gulf countries alone, whose investments in the United States amount to $250 billion, withdraw this sum from the money markets in the United States. This will be an accurately aimed blow against the U.S. economy which constitutes the foundation on which U.S. power is based.

The third reason which should impel the investing countries to reconsider their investments in the United States, particularly the Islamic and Arab countries, is the desire of these countries to end the economic crises from which the Third World suffers. If Arab and Islamic money is transferred from the United States to Africa, for example, or to poor countries in Asia or Central or Latin America to invest it there, the investing countries will reap great benefits and gains from such a step. First of all, these countries' profits will increase since they will be free of the taxes and restrictions which the United States imposes on Arab investors.

Secondly, such investment will solve numerous problems from which the Third World suffers, the primary cause of which is the economic factor.

Thirdly, the Arab and Islamic countries will be able, by this step, to win over many countries to their side, and to pull numerous countries from the Zionist trench to that which supports the Islamic cause in Palestine.

Hence, we find it very necessary for the oil-producing countries in the Islamic world to be aware of the perils which threaten their money. The U.S. aggression against Libya is an alarm for all countries which have investments in the United States. Today, these countries must carefully consider reinvesting their money on sober foundations that serve their economic interests and the nation's major battle within its bitter struggle against the forces of the onslaught by international arrogance and Zionism.

Besharati Reiterates Support

LD130724 Tehran IRNA in English 0710 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — A message from Libyan high-ranking officials on the recent U.S. threats against Libya was submitted to a senior Iranian Foreign Ministry official, here Sunday. The message was handed over to acting Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati by the head of Committee of People's Bureau of Libya in Tehran, 'Abdallah Fadil.

On Iran's support for Libya, Fadil said the Libyan people and leadership appreciated the stance of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Meanwhile, assuring the Libyan leadership of Iran's decisive support for Libya, Besharati said that Iran was determined in its fight against imperialism and Zionism.

He stressed that since illegal interests of the world arrogance have been endangered, therefore, the U.S. will continue hatching plots against Iran and Libya.

But, he added, U.S. threats would finally turn against it.

Khamene'i on Khatir Death, Situation in Egypt

GF101201 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Arabic Friday sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam Val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Tehran Friday imam, at Tehran University on 10 January — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. Peace be upon the sons of our Islamic nation everywhere. The Islamic world this week witnessed a phenomenon which may form an important turning point in the fate of the region. It is the heroic saga of an Egyptian soldier whose name has become coupled with pride and glory on the one hand and with oppression on the other. Despite the blackout and distortion attempts by the media systems linked to Zionism and reaction in this respect, this courageous operation has triggered a shock everywhere and has aroused genuine and furious Islamic feelings among the Egyptian people. The act of the gallant Egyptian soldier had no personal or ephemeral motives.

If we closely examine the circumstances surrounding the event, we will accurately understand that the act of Sulayman 'Abd al-Hamid Khatir is the embodiment of the suppressed feelings and the vigilant and blazing consciences of the millions of the Muslim Egyptian people living under the yoke of the force of fire and iron of their corrupt, defeated, and subservient leaders.

It is certain that the act of the Sinai soldier is supported by all, young and old, men and women, the entire Arab nation, except those who have been completely crushed by the mill of the terrorist regime, and whose Islamic and human conscience has been completely smothered.

However, the behavior of the Egyptian regime toward this wronged young man has proven again its feebleness before the will of the people of Egypt. Everyone is aware that Egypt is one of the most traditional bases of Islamic revival and Islamic awakening in the world. Hence, it is natural that Egypt cannot tolerate continued submission to a situation marked by the confiscation of Islamic aspirations and thoughts and the independence of the country.

The violent uprising seen in Egypt these days vis-a-vis the crime perpetrated by its murderous rulers, brings back to memory the strains of the grand Islamic birth in Iran which began with such public movement in the year 1398 of the hegira [1979] and with the same slogans.

Surely the Egyptian people have heard in their innermost hearts the call of Sulayman Khatir through his courageous operation and through the sacrifice of his life on this path. The Egyptian people will not rest until they respond to this call. The rulers of

Egypt have no alternative but to retreat before the will of the rising Muslim people. No factor can resist this overwhelming, popular, Islamic tide in Egypt.

The enlightened vanguard of the Egyptian people — religious scholars, intellectuals, orators, and writers — must fully realize the importance of these historical moments and must not leave the Egyptian people alone during this fateful phase. We hope that the Egyptian Army will perform his historical role at this critical moment.

If a word of condolence is necessary, I will first congratulate and then condole the Egyptian people and the free people of the world on the martyrdom of another of the noble band of people who have offered their blood as a sacrifice to liberate man and to allow the Islamic tree to grow. We are from God and unto Him we return. Soon the unjust will know what vicissitudes their affairs will take.

In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. By the token of time, verily man is in loss. Except such as have faith, and do righteous deeds, and join together in the mutual teaching of truth, and patience, and constancy. [Koranic verses]

Iranian, Indian Foreign Ministers Begin Talks

LD111824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] During today's meeting between the Indian minister of state for external affairs and our country's foreign minister, Mr Velayati, the two sides expressed the desire for further expansion of political, economic, and cultural relations between the two countries. During this meeting, the Indian minister of state for external affairs referred to Imam Khomeyni's leadership role in the progress and development of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and said stability in such a large country as Iran can guarantee the stability of the region.

According to our correspondent, after this meeting the third joint session of the Iranian, Indian Joint Commission began its work. It was attended by a group of high ranking political, economic, and cultural officials from both countries. During the meeting the Indian minister of state for external affairs and our country's foreign affairs minister both expressed hope that this commission will open a new chapter in the field of joint cooperation including cultural and economic technology.

Interest in Expanding Ties

LD111828 Tehran IRNA in English 1708 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 11, IRNA — Visiting Indian Minister of External Affairs Bali Ram Bhagat and Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati expressed mutual interest in expanding political, economic and cultural ties between the two countries in a meeting here Saturday.

In the meeting the Indian minister [words indistinct] republic for its continual development despite a host of staggering problems.

The Indian minister said Iran has established its credibility as a powerful country capable of guaranteeing the stability of the region.

Meanwhile the first session of the third Irano-India Joint Commission opened Saturday at which Bhagat and his accompanying delegation expressed hope that the commission would open a new chapter in technical, cultural and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Velayati also expressed hope that the session would prepare the ground for improved bilateral relations.

Musavi on Expanding Ties

LD121725 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Bali Ram Bhagat, Indian minister of external affairs, discussed the expansion of economic relations between the two countries and the current situation of the region during a meeting with Premier Mir Hoseyn Musavi last night. On the basis of this report, during this meeting, first Bhagat informed Prime Minister Musavi of his country's desire to expand relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran as far as possible and said: There are other common grounds in the region for closer cooperation between Iran and India and the two countries can bring each other's stances closer by reaching some understanding on these grounds.

In reply, while expressing gratitude for India's willingness to expand the bilateral relations, Musavi referred to the two countries' common cultural, historical, and political backgrounds and said: In my opinion, Iranian-Indian relations resemble a large mine from which nothing has yet been exploited; we have not utilized it properly.

For this reason the two countries should strive to employ this wealth more.

The prime minister expressed delight for the improvement of relations between India and Pakistan and said: We welcome the improvement of relations between India and Pakistan and are in favor of friendlier relations between the two neighboring countries, the same as the expanding relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and its neighbors in the Persian Gulf.

Referring to the common points that Iran and India can share on the Afghan issue, Musavi said: Our policy toward Afghanistan is bright and clear. We believe that sovereignty of a nonaligned government in Afghanistan, which relies on the people's support, would be in the interest of regional peace. For this reason we do not believe that it is in the interest of the Soviet Union and the people of the region to keep the Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Addressing the Indian minister of external affairs, the prime minister emphasized: We believe that the Indian Ocean should be free from the superpowers' presence and view the creation of military bases in this area as a danger against the freedom of the region's nations. We believe that the nonaligned members should respect the wishes of their nations and should clarify their stances

against the presence of aliens in the region. He added: We are opposed to any factor that would lead to the presence of foreign forces in the region and for this reason, we believe that the Iraqi-imposed war upon Iran has given the United States an excuse for its presence; and we are determined to terminate it [the war] in favor of the people of the region.

Mr Musavi stressed: The affair that the superpowers are pursuing will eventually lead to the start of an arms race in the region, which would absorb all the resources of the two countries and would keep the region in an explosive state all the time, and would become an excuse for the presence of the foreign powers. For this reason, we prefer to end this imposed war with victory and cleanse the region from threats forever.

In conclusion, while referring to the economic policy of Iran's previous regime, Musavi said: We require a longer period of time and stronger links with Third World countries such as India in order to create desired swings [charkhesh] in our country's economy. For this reason we believe in deepening relations with India and we think that in this connection, India can play a leading role.

Bhagat Comments

LD120738 Tehran IRNA in English 0733 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 12, IRNA — The visiting Indian minister of external affairs, Bali Ram Bhagat, said here Saturday that during his stay in Iran, he will conclude a cultural agreement with Iranian officials.

Speaking at a press conference, the Indian minister who arrived here Friday, described his talks with Iranian officials "fruitful and effective".

Referring to the volume of trade between the two countries, he said that oil was the main item in India's 250-million-dollar import from Iran while tea stood on the top of the list of India's 90-million-dollar export to Iran.

He added that Irano-India Joint Commission was trying to find ways to increase volume of bilateral trade with more items to be transacted between the two countries.

Commenting on the Iraqi-impose war, Bhagat said that both Iran and Iraq are Muslim and neighbouring countries who are also members of Nonaligned Movement. Therefore, he added, India wanted to see its friends to live in peace.

He said that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi last week sent messages to the presidents of Iran and Iraq in connection with the war.

On relations between India and Pakistan, the Indian minister said that President Khamene'i has welcomed improvement of ties between India and Pakistan and will hold talks with Pakistani officials in his forthcoming visit to that country.

President Khamene'i as also expressed interest in the formation of a cooperation treaty for the South Asian region, Bhagat said.

Cultural Agreement Signed

BK130352 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] India and Iran are to expand cooperation in economic and cultural fields. This follows the wide-range decisions taken at the third session of the Indo-Iranian joint session, which concluded in Tehran yesterday. According to the agreed minutes between the two delegations led by the external affairs minister, Mr B.R. Bhagat, and the Iranian foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the two countries have decided to diversify trade. They have also signed a 3-year agreement on cultural cooperation and exchange program. This provides for contacts between academic institutions, exchange of scholars, and media cooperation. The secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Mr Narendra Singh, signed on behalf of India while the deputy minister in the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Javed Mansuri, signed the document on behalf of his country.

All India Radio special correspondent Premchand Arya reports that the joint commission has identified over 30 new Indian items for exports to Iran. Our correspondent says an understanding has been reached between the two countries to increase Indian exports from the present 135 crore rupees to about 450 crores within the next 1 year. Some industrial units are also to be set up in both the countries in the joint sector. India will be assisting Iran in the setting up of its small-scale units and industrial estates.

Talking to newsmen at the Mehrabad Airport in Tehran, Mr Bhagat said the conclusions of the joint commission meeting will further strengthen relations between the two countries. Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati said this will herald a new era of cooperation.

Replying to a question, Mr Bhagat said he had conveyed India's deep concern to the Iranian leaders over the continuing war between Iran and Iraq, two members of the Nonaligned Movement who are both good friends of India. He said India is keen that peace should return to the region at the earliest. The external affairs minister arrived at the Dubayy international airport late last night on a 5-day tour of Kuwait, and Bharain and the United Arab Emirates.

Radio Comments on Khamene'i Visit to Pakistan

GF120758 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Commentary by the Research Group of the Central News Unit: "The Start of the President's Tour"]

[Text] According to plan, President Khamene'i will begin a tour of several African countries today. The countries to be visited by the president in the black continent will include Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Angola, and Mozambique. These countries are recognized as the frontline of resistance against apartheid. But before traveling to these countries, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i will make a 2-day trip to our neighboring state of Pakistan. This country, which is on Iran's eastern borders, has a population of about 93 million and is one of the world's largest Muslim states.

One of the most important aspects with regard to the purpose of the president's trip to Pakistan is the joint cultural identity which has united the two peoples of Iran and Pakistan throughout the years. The official religion of more than 97 percent of both countries' populations is Islam. It is natural that this common factor, with regard to the policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran which are aimed at creating a strategic unity among all Muslim nations, places relations with Pakistan in a special position.

In addition to this, historical ties and the extended sincere ties enjoyed by the two peoples before Pakistan achieved its independence and the stress on the need to have good relations with neighboring countries are all factors that tie the fate of the two peoples to a large extent.

This is why our president's trip to Pakistan, his second foreign trip, in addition to finalizing and proving the common factors and the close ties between the two peoples, will without a doubt have considerable impact on the continued relations between the two nations.

In the meantime, according to reports received a few days ago, coinciding with the formal announcement of the president's trip to Pakistan at the invitation of General Ziaul Haq and after the lifting of martial law in that country, various people in Pakistan have formed a welcoming committee with special zeal and affection to welcome Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i. According to the Central News Unit from Islamabad, more than 26 organizations and political religious and social bodies in Pakistan's Baluchestan Province, while printing messages of welcome in newspapers, have announced their satisfaction at the close ties between the two peoples of Pakistan and Iran.

It is expected that the Iranian president, in addition to having personal and close meetings with the friends of the Islamic revolution, will reply to the warm greetings and affection of that country's people which has been manifested in various ways in the past few years. He will also hold important talks with the president and other high-ranking Pakistani officials. Without a doubt the strengthening of regional ties and efforts to prevent the infiltration and presence of the world's aggressive powers in the area will figure high in the talks. Since Pakistan is a member of the Nonaligned Movement, the issues of the movement, especially the aggressive role played by the Iraqi regime on behalf of the United States with regard to breaking the nonaligned principles and regional and international laws, without a doubt will be approached by Mr Khamene'i and will be discussed. Islamic Iran has always wanted Muslim and nonaligned countries, especially neighbors, to show some kind of reaction toward those countries, who with their warmongering have endangered the general security of the region.

In addition to the political discussions which will form the backbone of the talks, discussions on economic issues and creation of new grounds for technical cooperation between Iran and Pakistan will be among the other issues which will probably be approached during the talks between the two heads of state.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has always stressed that economic and political relations with other Third World countries, especially Muslim nations, should be expanded. The implementation of this plan will not only provide more independence in the political arena, but will defeat the pressures of the major powers who want to polarize the world economy and to destroy the independent economic foundations in the Third World. This is why Islamic Iran, despite the claims of Western financial circles, is enjoying unprecedented financial stability during a time of war and, with regard to its hard currency reserves, is able to provide its necessities but would prefer to expand trade and ecnomic ties with the Third World rather than approaching either the Western or the Eastern blocs.

Keeping in mind all these factors, political analysts place great importance on the trip of Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i to Pakistan and several African countries. They are waiting to evaluate the results of this trip once it is over.

Rafsanjani: War End Tied to Political Conditions

LD110841 Tehran IRNA in English 0830 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 11, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani stressed that Iran will embark on a military move when political condition is appropriate.

Addressing a large group of 'Karbala caravan' volunteer forces from Fars Province here Thursday, Rafsanjani said that despatch of Muslim youths to the war fronts will pave the way for creating the right political condition.

He stressed that once the effects of the resistance of the Iranian people is realised in Palestine, the Philippines, Indonesia and other Muslim states, the world will come to understand that it should stop supporting the Iraqi regime.

This is the point where the world is convinced that the war should be ended through the downfall of the Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn, the speaker said, adding "this is the political condition".

Referring to recent developments in Egypt and other Muslim countries, the Majlis speaker said that the new movement in Islamic states was promising.

Interior, Information Ministers Address SAIRI Meeting

LD092242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report on the 3d day of the general assembly of the second term of the SAIRI [Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution in Iraq] Minister of Interior Mohtashemi, in a speech extolling the memory of illustrious martyrs of Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Afghanistan, Lebanon and other Islamic countries, glorified the selflessness and martyrdom of Sulayman Khatir, Sinai's hero. He also explained the tactical and strategic aims of Muslims which ultimately aim at attaining a government of Islamic justice.

The interior minister emphasized planning the movement of struggle by saying: In every struggle, one should have a correct appraisal of the forces and weaknesses; by turning the weaknesses into points of strength one should consolidate the course of the

struggle movement in order to increase the hope of success. Any movement or revolution which has either attained or has approached victory in the world is the result of a correct calculation of these factors.

Referring to the various strategems employed by world arrogance in its fight against Islam and in discrediting Islamic movements, Mohtashemi said: Both East and West attempt by various means, by creating sundry temptations and a great deal of facilities, to attract the young, revolutionary forces in the Islamic countries and divert their thoughts from being concentrated on their original country — a prominent example of which one may see in Palestine.

In conclusion, Mohtashemi spoke about the ways to speed up the course of Iraq's Islamic revolution. A number of members of the SAIRI then spoke about the Islamic movement and the Iraqi people's course of struggle and the need for utilizing revolutionary forces both within and outside Iraq.

Minister of Information Rayshahri then termed the appraisal of the success of the Majlis in its previous term, its discovery of weak points in previous work, and utilization of experience gathered for the benefit of the new term as being extremely important in regard to SAIRI's paths of reaching success. He said: Internal revolution in the Supreme Assembly and its members, the jihad along God's path, and refraining from discord constitute the most important and comprehensive secrets of SAIRI's success.

He added: The Supreme Assembly should be a crusading, fighting organization, which by fully enlisting its entire might in the political, military, and propaganda dimensions should work in a crusading manner; the Supreme Assembly would thus be turned into one of self-sacrifice and martyrdom — in that case the assembly would be a unified effort and selfless. Victory would undoubtedly be definite. When jihad and effort are along the path of God and when all work for God, Islam, and the Koran and when rising is for God's cause, then God will guarantee this jihad's victory.

At the conclusion of this morning's session of the general assembly of the SAIRI, the members within the political, services, propaganda, and military committees engaged in discussions and an exchange of views with regard to the assembly's future course.

British Commerical Aircraft Fired on Over Baghdad

GF131430 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 13 Jan 86

[From the "Voice of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq" program]

[Text] The British Foreign Office announced that a British Airways civil aircraft was subjected to antiaircraft fire in northern Baghdad on Sunday.

The British Foreign Office said that the plane was en route to Baghdad airport and caught fire shortly before landing.

News reports say that the captain managed to land the plane safely, despite being fired on. The pilot said that the incident took place at an altitude of only 900 meters and a speed of 400 km-per hour and that he was only 30 km from the airport.

MENA: Arabic Magazine Reports Iran-RSA Arms Deal

NC121233 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Paris, 12 Jan (MENA) — The Paris-based, Arabic-language magazine *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* has unmasked an Iranian-South African arms deal. According to the magazine, Iran has agreed to purchase $750 million worth of weapons, including heavy-caliber howitzers, from South Africa, in return for Iranian oil of the same value.

In its 13 January edition, *AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* notes that Iranian opposition, while not actually astonished that the Iranian regime would make such an agreement, decided to voice its protest in messages to several African heads of states.

In the same edition, the magazine also reports that Israeli products can be found in Iranian markets now. Iranian security services tried to remove star of David from these products but they did not do a very good job, particularly with children's toys and household utensils.

AL-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH points out that the word has spread in Tehran that the Iranian authorities have tried to dissociate themselves from this case by relieving former Commerce Minister Asghar Owladi from his post and replacing him with Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari.

Secretary in Iraqi Secret Bureau Requests Asylum

LD141158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 jan 86

[Text] According to a report by a Central News Unit correspondent, Mrs (Khalidah Abdul-Qahhar), assistant professor at Mosul University in Iraq and secretary to Saddam's secret bureau, and her family have sought asylum in Iran. She gave an exclusive interview to the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic.

During the interview, the secretary to Saddam's secret bureau disclosed some of the corruption of the regime ruling over Iraq. She revealed Saddam's crimes in Iraq and his view of the Persian Gulf shaykhdoms.

The interview will broadcast by the Vision of the Islamic Republic, tonight, after the first network news bulletin.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique No 2,349

LD131803 Tehran IRNA in English 1708 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, jan. 13, IRNA — Iran's naval forces Sunday inspected seven cargo ships suspected of carrying goods for the

Iraqi regime, but released them along with a West German liner seized on January 9, after making sure none of their cargo were destined for Iraq, said a military communique published by the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces here Monday.

In its Communique Number 2349, the Command says that Iranian Gendarmerie forces in a penetration attack on Iraqi positions in Ilam sunday killed or wounded at least 15 Iraqi soldiers and set fire to seven artillery emplacements.

The Command further says that at least 15 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and an artillery piece together with several artillery emplacements of Iraqi troops were destroyed during artillery exchanges with Iran's muslim combatants in the western fronts and especially in Ilam border fronts Sunday.

Iranian combatants opened fire on an Iraqi patrol unit trying to infiltrate their positions in Mehran region at 21:30 hours (18:00 hours GMT) sunday inflicting heavy casualties and losses on them and forcing the remaining patrols to flee, according to the communique

Elsewhere, the communique says an Iraqi vehicle column transporting Iraqi soldiers in areas overlooking Qasr-e Shirin was checked by Iranian artillery fire Sunday.

Exchange of fire between Iranian muslim forces and Iraqi troops continued in the southern fronts Sunday raging somewhat more heavily in Majnun Island and Kushk, reports the Joint Staff communique, adding that Iranian Muslim forces checked transport operations of Iraqi armoured motorized units in regions overlooking Fakkeh and Nahr 'Anbar.

Artillery fire of Iran's Gendarmerie Forces on [word indistinct] the Arvand River destroyed several Iraqi observation posts and killed Iraqi sentries in that area.

Meanwhile the City of Abadan in Khuzestan province sustained damage Sunday when it was hit by long-range Iraqi artillery fire.

Inspected Ships Identified

LD131959 Tehran IRNA in English 1907 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 13, IRNA — Iran's Navy Monday released seven ships which were intercepted Sunday, according to an informed naval official here.

The official told IRNA that the ships flew the flag of different countries and that they were released once the Navy made sure they were not carrying Iraqi-bound cargo. The ships were:

Name	Nationality
Colombia Star	British
Barber Rersers	British
Artemis	Greek
Protector	Greek
Gandara	Panamanian
Jyrk	Panamanian
Lanka Seedevi	Sri Lankan

Aborted Iraqi Attack

LD111640 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Tehran, Jan 11, IRNA — In aborted attacks against Iran's Muslim combatants near Hawr Al-'Azim on Friday night and Saturday night Iraqi forces lost 100-plus of their infantryman, said the Khatem ol-Anbiya' military headquarters Saturday.

The Iraqi forces also lost 20 motor boats, two ammunitions boats and other military hardware, and withdrew to their positions in the wake of their costly attack.

Military Poised for 'Thrust'

LD112241 Tehran IRNA in English 1642 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Jan. 11, IRNA — The head of the War Information Headquarters, Dr, Kamal Kharrazi, said here Thursday that Iran's Muslim combatants are on full alert to launch a thrust against the Iraqi forces but that the operations "is pending a particular political situation".

Kharrazi said if the world community should agree to Iran's demands for "identifying and punishing the aggessor party in this imposed war" then there would be no reason for us to take any military action", added Kharrazi [quotes as received]. Dr. Kharrazi was addressing a joint session of the war information committees of Kuzestan and Khorasan Provinces in a meeting in Ahvaz Thursday.

Kharrazi said reports from Iraq indicate that there is extensive pressure on the population by the authorities and that the Ba'thist regime continues to exist by mass supression. "We hope," said Kharrazi, "military pressure by Muslim combatants will eventually topple the Iraqi regime."

Soviet-Karmal Forces Suffer Losses in Qandahar

LD102120 Tehran IRNA in English 1738 GMT 10 Jan 86

[Text] [dateline indistinct] Soviet-Karmal troops have lost four fighter planes and a helicopter in Qandahar and Oruzgan Provinces where they launched a large-scale offensive over the past month, AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS (AAP) said Friday.

Also over 100 joint forces troops were killed and 20 tanks, armoured vehicles and trucks were destroyed by Afghan Muslim mujahidin in the fighting, AAP said.

Meanwhile, in a guerrilla operations in the sub-division of Deh Rawod of Oruzgan recently Soviet-Karmal forces are said to have suffered heaavy losses, which included a high-ranking Soviet officer killed when his plane was hit by Mujahideen anti-aircraft fire. The pilot and co-pilot were also killed, AAP said.

Commander of Etehad-e Eslami, Nur Mohammad Nuzai said that mujhiadin and Soviet-Karmal troops clashed in Islam Pura, and that the joint forces were dealt a 'severe defeat' in their attempted attack on a mujahidin base.

He said that the Soviet invasion troops burnt several houses in retaliation [words indistinct] over 200 Afghan civilians by heavily bombing and shelling.

Further on Mujahidin Operations

GF121148 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 12 Jan 86

[Text] Afghan Muslim revolutionaries have destroyed a base belonging to the Karmal regime forces, killing 150 troops of the Kabul regime and destroying many tanks in an operation in Bakwah in Farah Province.

In other operations in Nangarhar Province in eastern Afghanistan, the Afghan Muslim revolutionaries killed 15 troops of the joint DRA-Soviet forces and destroyed two tanks.

NVOI on Suppression of Pashtuns, Iran-Pakistan Ties

TA131213 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Khomeyni's Regime and Ziaul Haq's Bloody Plot Against the Pashtun Tibes"]

[Text] Dear comptriots: It is more than 1 month since Ziaul Haq's subservient Islamic regime — the ally of Iran's Islamic leadership — mobilized its military forces, armed to the teeth with U.S. arms, against the brave and noble Pashtun tribes. Pakistan's Armed Forces, using modern weapons provided by America to Ziaul Haq, have attacked residential areas of members of the Pashtun tribes, and in certain cases have leveled to the ground the homes of residents of an entire region.

Members of Pashtun tribes residing in the frontier regions between Pakistan and democratic Afghanistan are resisting in an unequal battle against the armed forces of Ziaul Haq's regime and sometimes are inflicting fatal blows on Pakistan's military forces.

Ziaul Haq's regime, despite the autonomy rights stipulated for these brave tribes and confirmed by certain agreements, has subjected members of these tribes to a savage onslaught for the sake of implementing its own and its American masters' joint objectives. In return for the financial and military aid that it received from the United States, and in order to satisfy its Americam masters, Ziaul Haq's regime established the major part of the Afghan counterrevolutionary camps in the vicinity of this very region inhabited by the Pashtun tribes. In the past, by taking advantage of the territory of these tribes, the regime dispatched into democratic Afghanistan counterrevolutionary Afghan brigands, supported by Reagan and the intelligence services of the United States, Israel, Britain, and regional reaction, to commit murder and subversion and to set fire to mosques, schools, and hospitals.

At a large jirgah held some time ago by leaders of tribes residing on the joint borders of democratic Afghanistan and Pakistan, it was unanimously decided not to allow counterrevolutionary Afghan brigands, these mercenaries of the CIA and the British Intelligence Service, as well as misled individuals, to use the land and territory of Pashtun tribes to commit murder and subversive activities in the territory of democratic Afghanistan. This decision by leaders of the Pashtun tribes was not to the liking of world-devouring America and its subservient lackey, Ziaul Haq. As a result the bloody plot of the assault on the regions inhabited by the Pashtun tribes was put into effect by Islamabad's regime with the consent of the United States.

Both America's aim and the treacherous objeclves of Ziaul Haq's regime are apparent in this bloody plot against the free and justice-loving Pashtun tribes. Both America and Ziaul Haq are pursuing long-term objectives by the implementation of this bloody plot On the one hand, with this savage and armed onslaught against the Pashtun tribes Ziaul Haq's regime wants to intimidate the opponents of this despotic Islamic regime who have risen against it in struggle throughout Pakistan, and on the other had to satisfy the with of its American masters in sending counterrevolutionary Afgnan mercenary brigands to carry out subversion and to kill and massacre the innocent, defenseless people of democratic Afghanistan. America's aim in this plot is to create another center of tension in a corner of our region, and to exploit this tension to escalate its military influence and domination.

In this connection, what has attracted the attention of all our country's and world political and public circles is the further rapprochement between Khomeyni's Islamic regime and the Islamic regime of Ziaul Haq, implementor of White House orders, the foe of freedom, and executioner that subjects the unarmed Pashtun tribes to a savage assault with U.S. weapons, particularly when Khomeyni's president, Mr Khamene'i, has also reportedly packed his suitcases to visit Pakistan and meet with his coreligious brother, Ziaul Haq, this U.S. puppet; this precisely amid conditions in which Pakistan's Army, armed to the teeth with U.S. military hardware, is acting mercilessly and with utmost cruelty to suppress the Pashtun tribes.

Of course, this rapprochement between Khomeyni's Velayat-e Faqih regime and Ziaul Haq's Islamic American regime is not surprising to our homeland's revolutionary patriotic forces, because in Iran Khomeyni's Islamic regime is savagely attacking the Kurdish people and tribes with U.S. weapons, and Ziaul Haq's regime, with these very U.S. arms, leveling the homes of Pashtun tribes to the ground. However, whether in Pakistan or in our own homeland, risen people will rub the mouths of leaders of the Islamic American regimes of Ziaul Haq and Khomeyni to the ground.